The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Great Battle Fought at Corinth on Saturday.

A GREAT NATIONAL VICTORY.

The Combined Rebel Forces Under Van Dorn, Price and Lovell Defeated with Great Slaughter.

The Enemy in Full Flight, and Our Forces in Full Pursuit.

Their Killed and Wounded Left on the Field.

THE LOSSES HEAVY.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE VICTORY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

Official information has just been received here that the rebels under VAN DORN, PRICE and LOVELL, yesterday attacked our forces at Corinth, but were repulsed with great slaughter, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Our forces are in full pursuit.

REPORTS BY WAY OF CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 4.

Dispatches from Cairo to-night say that a battle has been raging in the vicinity of Corinth since yesterday morning. At three o'clock this afternoon, which is the date of the latest report from Bethel, the cannonading was still heard. The communication is now cut off at Bethel, consequently we are unable to obtain any particulars [illegible] twenty miles this side of Corinth.

CAIRO, Sunday, Oct. 5.

Glorious news has been received to-day from Corinth. The rebels are routed and retreating.

Their loss is very heavy. Ours is also large.

Gen. DODGE sent a message here from Columbus to prepare for a large number of wounded.

PRICE, VAN DORN and LOVELL were in command of the rebels, who numbered 40,000.

Our troops are said to have acted nobly.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5—[illegible] P. M.

Official intelligence has been received tonight of a splendid victory over the rebels at Corinth, Miss.

Gen. PRICE, with a force of forty thousand men, attacked Gen. GRANT on Friday morning and was repulsed and defeated with frightful slaughter after two days' heavy fighting.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS led our troops, who behaved in the most splendid manner.

Gen. HACKLEMAN was killed at the head of his troops.

We captured a large number of guns and prisoners.

The rebel army will, undoubtedly, be completely destroyed.

GLORIOUS AND IMPORTANT.

Further Details—Two Days Fighting—The Rebels Surrounded.

CAIRO, Sunday, Oct. 5.

We can get no distinct account of Friday's fight at Corinth. On Saturday morning Gen. PRICE attacked Gen. ROSECRANS' right wing, while VAN DORN and LOVELL attacked his left.

The assault was made with great determination. At one time our centre was penetrated, and the rebels reached the Corinth House, near the centre of the town. They were met at the point of the bayonet.

Gen. VAN DORN led his column over an abattis on the left up to within fifty yards of a ditch. They were exposed all the time to a scathing fire of grape and canister, and driven back by a charge of the Twenty-seventh Ohio and the [illegible] Missouri.

The battle lasted till 11½ o'clock, when the rebels began to retreat toward the Hatchie River.

The number of killed and wounded on either side is not known.

The rebel loss is reported much larger than ours. We have taken between 700 and 1,000 prisoners, not including the wounded.

Gen. HACKLEMAN was killed, and Gen. OGLESBY was dangerously wounded. Cols. SMITH, [illegible] and [illegible] are wounded.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is not seriously damaged. The telegraph line has been repaired to Corinth.

Gen. HURLBUT marched on Saturday to the [illegible] of the Hatchie River with a large force, [illegible] of PRICE's retreat.

[illegible] moved early this morning to [illegible]. Cannonading was heavy to-day [illegible] of these forces.

[illegible] the Hatchie River, [illegible].

THE STATE FAIR.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 3.

The State Fair has closed in a blaze of glory. Considering the rain, the people have turned out grandly, and made this a real festival. They never enjoyed a State Fair more, nor exhibited more buoyant spirits than on this occasion. The fair has been a success pecuniarily, the total receipts amounting to $11,000.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Mr. WM. C. CHURCH, for some years connected with the New-York Chronicle, later with the New-York Sun, and more recently with the NEW-YORK TIMES, has received the appointment of Commissary on Gen. CASEY's staff, with the rank of Captain. Mr. CHURCH is a gentleman of ability and culture, with great energy of character and claims of business faculty, and will do credit to his commission.

THE PRESIDENT IN FREDERICK.

The Ovation by the Citizens on His Return to Washington.

TWO BRIEF SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, Oct. 4.

The President's visit to Frederick was one of the most joyous and enthusiastic ever witnessed in this city, and must have presented a startling contrast to those who, but a few days ago, saw the Union flag trailed in the dust at the feet of rebels' horses.

The town was in great excitement a great part of yesterday, and to-day also, momentarily expecting the President's arrival. He was accompanied today by Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff to the South Mountain, where, after a minute survey of the battle-field, the parties separated, the President proceeding, with his escort, to this place.

He arrived in Frederick this evening at 4½, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. McClernand, Col. L. S. Marther, Chief of Artillery, of McClellan's Staff; Capt. W. Rives, Aid to McClellan; Capt. Derrickson, of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania; John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Marshal LAMON, of the District of Columbia; Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, of Illinois; J. F. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census, and a body of cavalry. The party entered Frederick by Patrick-street, passed through Court and Church streets, and then stopped at Mrs. RAMSEY's house, to see Gen. HARTSUFF, who was wounded at Antietam. Here the President, being called on, made the following speech:

"In my present position it is hardly proper for me to make speeches. Every word is so closely noted that it will not do to make trivial ones, and I cannot be expected to be prepared to make a matured one just now. If I were as I have been most of my life, I might, perhaps, talk amusing to you for half an hour, and it wouldn't hurt anybody; but as it is, I can only return my sincere thanks for the compliment paid our cause and our common country."

From this place they proceeded along First-street; then down Market-street to the railway station, where hundreds were congregated, cheering vociferously, and the windows everywhere crowded with a most excited and enthusiastic crowd—the ladies especially exhibiting every symptom of delight.

Just at this period the sky became overcast with clouds of inky blackness, and a tornado came up, sending the dust in blinding gusts, and accompanied by a short but heavy rain. By the time the President reached the Station it had already blown over—ominous of the brightness that is to succeed our dark day of sorrow.

At the Station, being loudly called for, he made the following remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I see myself surrounded by soldiers, and a little farther off I note the citizens of this good city of Frederick, anxious to hear something from me. I can only say, as I did five minutes ago, it is not proper for me to make speeches in my present position. I return thanks to our soldiers for the good service they have rendered, for the energies they have shown, the hardships they have endured, and the blood they have so nobly shed for this dear Union of ours; and I also return thanks not only to the soldiers, but to the good citizens of Maryland, and to all the good men and women in this land, for their devotion to our glorious cause. I say this without any malice in my heart to those who may have done otherwise. May our children and our children's children to a thousand generations continue to enjoy the benefits conferred upon us by a united country, and have cause yet to rejoice under those glorious institutions bequeathed us by WASHINGTON and his compeers. Now, my friends, soldiers and citizens, I can only say once more, farewell.

At the conclusion of this speech, which was delivered standing at the end of the car, the President entered amid the acclamations of the crowd, and the [illegible]. Once again he appeared, waving [illegible], and continued doing so until the train was [illegible] distance.

"Three cheers for the hope of America," was called out by one stentorian voice in front of Mrs. RAMSEY's house, and the reception which our President received here shows that that is the estimate put upon him by the good people of Frederick, and indeed the whole of Maryland.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 5.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

President LINCOLN returned here about 11 o'clock this morning, and went out immediately to the Soldiers' Home. He came to the city this morning and attended church, from which it is inferred that he has not brought back any additional load of anxiety.

Secretary CHASE did not accompany the President on his late trip, as stated in some of the New-York papers.

FALLING BACK.

There is scarcely a doubt that the rebels are falling back from Winchester toward Staunton.

GOV. ANDREW.

The presence here of Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, who arrived this morning, has reference to matters connected with the soldiers from that State, and he expects to make such arrangements as will enable the seriously sick and wounded to be sent home for recovery.

GENERAL HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER's wound continues to improve, though he is not yet able to walk. A good deal of anxiety begins to be felt that his new command be indicated, and some apprehension that his rising reputation may interfere with his being assigned to the position that his fighting qualities demand.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Gen. HUNTER's military commission has got fairly at work, and a speedy conclusion of the Harper's Ferry investigation may be anticipated.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Mr. NICOLAY, the President's Private Secretary, who has spent most of the time of his absence in Minnesota, sustains Commissioner DOLE's opinion in regard to the Indian hostilities there. He believes that the outrages already committed by the Sioux, involving a loss of hundreds of lives and a large amount of property, preclude the possibility of peace with them till such punishment has been inflicted as will furnish them, as well as other tribes, a substantial motive for good conduct hereafter. From another quarter we learn that Gen. POPE expects shortly to return here, to testify in regard to the late battle of Bull Run, which he expects to receive investigation.

AN ITEM IN THE SIGEL CONTROVERSY.

SIGEL's friends claim that not only are his troops taken from him, but that in the hour of need his requisitions for material are unrecognized. As a supporting evidence of this the following letter to Mr. WIARD is shown here, and to-day will be presented to the Secretary of War, it being un-red-tape-ified for Gen. SIGEL to address him in person.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FAIRFAX C. H., Va., Oct. 1, 1862.

Norman Wiard, Esq., Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Early in September I made a requisition for a battery of your (WIARD's) 12-pounder steel rifled guns, which was refused me, although I am assured that such a battery could be made ready for service, complete, within two hours, from batteries now at the Washington Arsenal.

I have had in my corps twelve Parrott guns, eleven of which broke their axles, and all of them were inferior in all respects to the Wiard Batteries.

I also had six of the wrought iron ordnance guns, and five of their axles broke down. These guns with HOTCHKISS' projectiles were much more effective than the Parrott guns and projectiles, but like those, were constantly failing me in action when most urgently needed, from breaking and derangement of carriages, &c.

I have had twelve WIARD's guns (Capts. JOHNSON's and DEBECK's batteries), which never failed me except from entire exhaustion of ammunition. None of the axles or other parts of their carriages ever broke down, and their mobility, accuracy and range, together with the remarkable facility for adjustment and repair on the field, were the subject of general remark among officers and men. In my judgment, the WIARD guns and equipments are superior to any field artillery I have ever seen in service.

I am very respectfully, Yours truly,

F. SIGEL,

Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

THE GOVERNMENT AND GEN. BUELL.

The reported removal of Gen. BUELL from his command, and his immediate restoration—now generally credited here—has provoked criticisms not complimentary to the firmness and consistency of the Government. It cannot be disguised that there is a general belief in the unfitness of Gen. BUELL for so responsible a position as he holds; but it is felt that he should rather have been permitted to hold it undisturbed, than that such an example of vacillation of purpose should be set him by his superiors. If, as is thought by many, the Government is really satisfied that the interest of the country demands more vigor in Kentucky, its weakness is greatly lamented in yielding to the political clamor that has secured his reappointment.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Private advices from Gen. MCCLELLAN's Headquarters, assure us that the President's Emancipation Proclamation is heartily approved by the Union men in Maryland and Virginia, whose only regret expressed, is that it does not sooner take effect. In saloons even—and in private circles where drinking is done—the common toast is, "LINCOLN's Proclamation, little MCCLELLAN, BURNSIDE and the Union Army." The enthusiasm for these officials is described as very great in this vicinity.

TREASON IN LOWER MARYLAND.

Another evidence of the sturdy treason of Lower Maryland is found in the fact that a large exodus of male population there is taking place into Virginia. Two lower counties of the State will not be able to furnish more than a fourth part of their quota under the draft. If every male individual of Charles and St. Mary's Counties were to be impressed; still the quotas of those two counties would remain unfilled. Most of the young men of this region are now serving in the rebel army.

GEN. WADSWORTH WILL NOT RESIGN.

Gen. WADSWORTH has no intention of resigning his position as Military Governor of this District at present. Neither will he leave his post to stump the State of New-York during the fall campaign. This determination is especially gratifying to loyal people here, as the executive ability, pure patriotism, and inflexible integrity of Gen. WADSWORTH are of incalculable value here.

NO REBELS AT WATERFORD.

We are assured that there is no truthful foundation for the story lately published, that a force of rebel cavalry made a dash into Waterford, six miles above Leesburg, one day last week, and perpetrated various outrages there. According to a letter received from that place yesterday, everything remains quiet, and no fears are entertained of rebel visitations. A force of Union cavalry entered Waterford on Friday, and arrested a number of prominent Secessionists, and conveyed them to Leesburg. One of them, named WHITE, was endeavoring to organize a band of guerrillas.

DISCOURAGING ENLISTMENTS.

A number of arrests have lately taken place in Alexandria, of persons engaged in discouraging enlistments and furnishing citizens' clothes to soldiers, to enable them to desert.

ARRESTED.

GEO. D. SPENCER, an officer of the Criminal Court of this District, was arrested to-day by order of Chief Detective BAKER, on the charge of disloyalty. In conversation, he indorsed the action of the rebel Government in raising the black flag, and said it should have been done long ago. He will be sent to the old Capital Prison.

A REBEL LIEUTENANT CAPTURED.

A party sent out on a reconnoissance from Gen. SIGEL's camp made the capture yesterday, near Thoroughfare Gap, of the rebel Lieut. MCKENZIE PITMAN, who was himself engaged in reconnoitering when taken.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Large amounts of bread, pork and flour, are understood to have been purchased by Government within the last week, through private hands. In some cases the pork cost less than $9 a barrel.

TROOPS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

It is reported that the new nine months' regiments now being raised in Massachusetts, are to be sent to North Carolina, where there are other regiments from the Old Bay State.

GEN. M'CLERNAND.

The Washington correspondent of a Western journal states that Gen. MCCLERNAND denies having indorsed the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and pronounces the statements published in the papers as unqualifiedly false. The statement of Gen. MCCLERNAND's views comes from a high official source; and if he contradicts it, the chances are that he has furnished a brilliant opportunity for stultification.

Copper Coating Iron.

The *Monitors*, now in course of construction, have one weak point, notwithstanding the universal faith in their invulnerability. Water will do that which hostile shot cannot; it will slowly, but surely eat its way through the iron plates which compose the hull so as to fatally weaken or destroy them ultimately. A method of copper coating these plates has been devised, however, which seems to afford effectual protection from corrosion. Copper is fused and heated to 1,000 degrees, when the iron plates, which are to be coated, are plunged into it and kept there until they are nearly white hot. Then partial fusion between the two metals takes place, and the plates, when withdrawn, are found to be much more effectually coated than is possible by the galvanic process, which has hitherto been employed. The severest tests which it has been possible to make of iron thus treated, have proved that it is perfectly protected from the action of the water, and as the cost of coating is comparatively small, it would seem as though the Government must follow the example of private builders, and adopt this method with the *Monitors* now in course of construction. Mr. EDWARD MILLS, No. 180 Broadway, is the general agent of the Copper Coating Company, which owns the right to use this method of copper coating.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Evacuation of Bardstown by the Enemy.

The Rebels to Make a Stand at Frankfort.

Kirby Smith and Humphrey Marshall on the Way There.

Skirmishing and Defeat of the Rebels.

Defeat of the Guerrilla John Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 4.

Bardstown advices say the rebels have from 20,000 to 25,000 men within a circle of eight miles diameter around Bardstown. Our central advance was this afternoon four miles this side of Bardstown. They have been skirmishing and driving the rebels before them for the past three days. We have captured [illegible] hundred prisoners.

It is said that KIRBY SMITH has arrived at Frankfort with 10,000 men, and HUMPHREY MARSHALL is on his way there with 5,000.

The rebels evidently mean to make a stand at Frankfort, and a battle at Bardstown seems imminent.

The report of an anticipated fight at Mount Washington yesterday, arose from our forces shelling the woods as they advanced.

BRAGG and BUCKNER left Danville for Lexington on Tuesday. BRAGG was expected at Danville on Monday. He threatened to send every man who would not join the rebel army to the north of the Ohio.

The rebels are cutting new roads from Bardstown to Springfield and Lexington.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 5.

The Louisville special dispatch of the 2d, concerning the taking of 300 rebels by ROUSSEAU's Division, was incorrect. It doubtless was based on the fact that an entire Georgia regiment of cavalry, 300 strong, was captured in the early part of last week, by Lieut.-Col. HOWARD of the Second Indiana, commanding his own and the Second and Third Kentucky, which surrounded and completely surprised the rebels at breakfast, who surrendered without the slightest resistance. Col. CRAWFORD commanding the captured regiment, is ex-Congressman and one of the Confederate Peace Commissioners to Washington. These prisoners reached here last evening.

The rebels in large force evacuated Bardstown yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

Brig.-Gen. VAN CLEVE, of Minnesota, leading the advance of Gen. CRITTENDEN's Corps, entered Bardstown last evening at 6 o'clock, eight hours after the evacuation thereof by the rebels, and were to pursue them this morning.

A rumor has been prevalent here that Gen. SILL's National force was attacked by KIRBY SMITH's rebel force at Harrisonville to-day, and driven back four miles. This last rumor is entirely discredited.

SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISHING WITH THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The Southern line is working to Franklin, Ky.

Clark County advices say that JACK BARNES, with a company of rebels, went up the Red River to capture JIM TOWNSEND's Home Guards. The rebels were defeated with considerable loss.

Gen. G. W. MORGAN left but four guns at Cumberland Gap, and these with the trunnions knocked off.

Col. D. S. BRUCE, son-in-law of Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, receives the highest commendation from military circles here for his operations at Bowling Green.

The rebels burned the bridges near Auburn on Monday night. BRUCE immediately sent thither the Seventeenth Indiana and a part of the Eighth Kentucky, who rebuilt the bridge, routed the enemy at Russellville, killing and wounding fifty, taking fifteen prisoners, and forty horses and saddles. He also routed a party at Glasgow yesterday, taking ten prisoners, including Lieut.-Col. CARNES, Capt. BROWN and Lieut. THOMAS.

Leading rebels and officers of the rebel army are circulating the most absurd stories in places occupied by them; for instance that Gen. NELSON was killed because he supported President LINCOLN's recent emancipation Proclamation; that BUELL resigned because of that Proclamation, but concluded to hold his position six days longer, in the hope that LINCOLN would annul that document. The rebels are rigidly enforcing the rebel conscription act, wherever they have temporary control.

DEFEAT OF THE GUERRILLA, MORGAN.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 4.

A Portsmouth, Ohio, dispatch to Gov. ROBINSON says, JOHN MORGAN, with a thousand rebels, yesterday attacked the Carter County Home Guards near Olive Hill. After several hours' severe skirmishing, MORGAN was repulsed and several of his men killed. MORGAN then retreated toward the Licking River, burning thirty-five houses on his way. Last night MORGAN returned to Olive Hill. Meanwhile Col. SHIPLEY went to Portsmouth and brought up 800 of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Regiment.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

The Killing of Gen. Nelson by Gen. Davis—The Origin of the Difficulty—Particulars of the Occurrence—Nelson's Peculiarities, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

The exciting event of the day has been the killing of Major-Gen. NELSON by Brig.-Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, of Indiana, which occurred at the Galt House about 8 o'clock this morning, and of which I telegraphed you briefly at the time. As the feeling in regard to the affair is diversified according to the friends of the parties, and as there will be many and very different accounts of the manner in which the killing took place, I deem it proper to give you a full and correct version of the affair. To do this it becomes necessary to refer to an interview of a very unpleasant character that was had between the two Generals some time since. Gen. DAVIS, on coming to this State, was solicited by Gen. NELSON to take command of the State Guard. Though somewhat averse to it, he finally consented to do so. Shortly after agreeing to assume the command, DAVIS called upon NELSON to ascertain if arms could be procured for his men, stating that many of them had made inquiries in regard to arms. NELSON asked him how many men he had? DAVIS replied, "about twenty-five hundred." "About twenty-five hundred—about twenty-five hundred," NELSON repeated sneeringly and contemptuously. "General," answered DAVIS, "I did not come for the arms now, but to ascertain if they could be procured when wanted." "About twenty-five hundred," again repeated NELSON; "You a Brigadier-General, and speaking about the number of your men. Sir, I've a good mind to dismiss you from the service, and have you escorted beyond the lines under a Provost Guard." "Sir," replied DAVIS, "you seem to forget that you are talking to a regular United States officer and to a gentleman," as he retired from the presence of the lordly Major-General. Gen. DAVIS was ordered to report to Gen. WRIGHT at Cincinnati, which he did; WRIGHT, in the meantime, having visited this city. Gen. DAVIS had but just returned from Cincinnati. This morning he went into the Galt House. There he saw Gov. MORTON and Col. LEE, of Indiana, and Gen. NELSON in conversation, at the west end of the large interior of the entrance to the hotel. Knowing that the two former were his friends, and evidently designing to conciliate the old feud on the occasion of his being ordered to Cincinnati, DAVIS thought this a fit time to give NELSON the opportunity of making such explanation as would be satisfactory to both. Knowing the rash, impetuous temper of NELSON, and determined not to submit to further gross insult in the presence of his distinguished friends, DAVIS took the precaution of arming himself, and borrowed a pistol from his friend Capt. GIBSON. GIBSON, at the time of letting him have the pistol, had not the remotest idea what he intended doing with it. Having thus taken this precaution, DAVIS stepped forward where the gentlemen were standing together, and without excitement or seemingly any hostile intentions, told Gen. NELSON that he had treated him badly, or that he had insulted him, or something of that sort, the other day. NELSON at first did not notice him. DAVIS then said "General, you grossly insulted me the other day, and I trust that you are sensible of the fact." NELSON turned upon him with a scowling frown of contempt, saying, "Go away from me, you d—d squirt," at the same time slapping him on both cheeks with his right hand. This was more than flesh and blood could bear. DAVIS stepped back, drew his pistol, and fired, the ball taking effect in NELSON's left breast, and piercing a vital part; NELSON reeled backward and fell in the arms of a friend. He was himself in the act of drawing a pistol when DAVIS fired. After receiving the fatal shot, supported by friends, NELSON tottered to a room adjoining the ladies' parlor. He was placed on a mattress, where he died in about fifteen minutes after receiving the shot. Those who witnessed his death say that he died in great mental agony, audibly articulating "God Almighty, God Almighty forgive my sins." Immediately after the occurrence, large crowds of both military and civilians gathered at the hotel, and intense excitement prevailed. The crowd became so great, that a file of soldiers was ordered to keep it back. The features of Gen. NELSON retained in death the same haughty, imperious expression that marked the face of the living man. At his request, the rite of baptism was administered just before he expired. This is substantially the manner in which the mortal career of Major-Gen. WILLIAM NELSON was terminated. His character may be briefly summed up. As a man, he was haughty, arrogant and supercilious, acknowledging no superiors and brooking no control. As a civilian, he possessed many elements of the true man, and a vast and varied fund of information, and a keen appreciation of the amenities of social life that made him, when he wished to be, an agreeable and entertaining companion. As a military leader, he was wholly unfit, his talents being executive and not administrative. If ordered to take a battery or hold a position, he would do so or die, yet would not comprehend the necessity of so doing till that necessity was pointed out. As a soldier, he was bold as a lion, the feeling of individual fear never entering into his composition, yet as to the general results of an action or a campaign, he was doubtful and wavering, unless directed and assured by a military leader in whom he had confidence. He had more to do in creating and intensifying the recent terrible panic in this city than did the reported advance of BRAGG and his whole army. However much his death may be lamented, we trust that it will not be without one salutary effect. Let our officers, while they enforce proper discipline, know that our armies are composed of beings who have bodies to protect and souls to elevate.

Another event of the day, accompanied with its usual amount of hurrahing, throat-splitting, handkerchief-waving, and general snobbery exhibitions, was the parade of Gen. ROUSSEAU through the principal streets. The display was a fine one. The arms were brightly furbished, and the men moved with precision and order. Yet methought the display out of place, and in exceedingly bad taste. The troops had just completed a march of several hundred miles; General NELSON, a superior officer, was lying a corpse at the Galt House, on Main street, along which, with beating drums and streaming banners, the division passed. Besides this, the rebels have overrun and possessed themselves of three-fourths of the State, and are with impunity robbing her of everything, applying their provisional government and enforcing their conscription act. Division and brigade exhibitions are more proper for the battle-field, or in stern preparation for the battle-field. As regards news, I have very little worth inditing. The "bag" into which BRAGG was [illegible], and [illegible] a month at both ends; he has again escaped our clutches. There has been mismanagement somewhere. When BRAGG was at Green River, had our large army at Covington marched down upon KIRBY SMITH, and our accumulated forces at this point marched against BRAGG on the centre and left flank, acting in concert with BUELL, as the latter approached the enemy's centre and right, from the southwest, the rebels would have been crushed in Kentucky. This, it was thought, was to be the plan of operations. It is currently reported here that BUELL is to be relieved, and that Gen. THOMAS is to be his successor in this department. BUELL has been much, and, we think, unjustly censured of late. He has, certainly, done all that was in his power to do. If he is to be relieved—we know we speak the wishes of this army when we say that Maj.-Gen. ALEX. McCOOK should be his successor. The rebels are reported [illegible] within twelve miles of the city. [illegible] trains have stopped running to or from the city. The railroad to Frankfort and the Louisville and Nashville Road are idle. To-day we observed an iron car of Philadelphia manufacture, being taken through the streets. It is to be placed on the Louisville and Nashville Road, as a reconnoitering and construction car. The gunboats are lying up the river, ready to participate in the defence of the city in case of attack. From Bowling-Green we have advices up to Friday. There were no rebels there, but a large body was reported as being on the way. Large numbers of recruits are reported as having joined the rebels from the Counties of Cumberland, Monroe, Adair and Barren. The rebels are still reported as being twelve thousand strong at Salt River Bridge. Our troops are being paid off and receiving their equipments. Active service will be immediately resumed. Col. NORTON, who preferred the charges against Gen. MITCHEL, is in the city, on his way to join his regiment.

CURTIS.

The Army Again in Motion—Its Organization—Mistakes in Regard to Baggage—A Battle Expected at Bardstown—Gen. Buell, &c., &c.

CAMP ON THE BARDSTOWN ROAD, 12 MILES EAST OF LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862.

Our vast army is again in motion. Marching orders were received last night, and this morning, at 7 o'clock, we left the City of Louisville and its hospitable and loyal people behind us. The funeral of the late Gen. NELSON was largely attended yesterday, and preparations made to have his remains conveyed to Maysville, his place of residence. Gen. JEFF. DAVIS is to be tried by a military tribunal. All the officers with whom I have conversed upon the unfortunate occurrence, justify Gen. DAVIS.

Gen. CRITTENDEN has been assigned to a larger and wider sphere of action, he having, within the last few days, been placed at the head of an army corps. This corps is composed of the splendid divisions of Generals WOOD, SMITH and CRITTENDEN's original Division [illegible] Gen. VAN CLEVE, [illegible] command of the division.

We marched from Louisville in the direction of Bardstown, where the enemy is represented as being in heavy force and strongly posted. Gen. CRITTENDEN's corps, consisting of the divisions above named, took the centre on the main Bardstown road. Gen. SCHOEPF and Generals THOMAS and [illegible], with their Divisions, took the turnpike road leading through Shepherdsville. Generals McCOOK and ROUSSEAU took another road to the left of the Bardstown road. Thus Generals CRITTENDEN, WOOD and SMITH had the centre, Generals SCHOEPF and THOMAS the right, and Generals McCOOK and ROUSSEAU the left. These roads all converge together in the vicinity of Bardstown. Gen. CRITTENDEN's camp is now twelve miles east of Louisville on the Bardstown road. We are again closing upon the enemy.

Our march to-day was hot and dusty. We have on this march tried the experiment of "half baggage." Under the late order of Gen. BUELL, trunks, heavy valises and staff wagons were left behind at Louisville. By some mistake, the order of "half baggage" was not received till the army was a mile on the march. The staff wagons contained our provisions, blankets, &c., they being prepared without knowing the wagons would be left. They were not permitted to come on. The result is that we are here, and many of the regiments are without anything to eat. After marching through the heat and dust without any dinner, they have bivouacked in Sugar Tree Grove, on the roadside, without their rations. A few raw onions, without bread or meat, has been the only rations of several of the Colonels, and their messes this evening. These onions, too, they had to purchase in the vicinity. The "half" and "light" baggage system will not work. Unlike the rebels, our officers are not disposed to drive people from their homes and appropriate their articles of bedding and wearing apparel, and all they have to eat. Our men must have something to eat, and tents and blankets or they will become inefficient, and will return to their homes after the war with emaciated energies and broken down constitutions.

The country through which we passed to-day is the wealthiest, the most fertile, and best cultivated in Kentucky. Broad acres of rich level fields, in a state of high cultivation, stretch on both sides of the road. Fields of ripened corn, and garners and stacks of grain, show the fertility of the land and the industry of the people. Groves of beech and sugar trees intervene between the fields and present a refreshing appearance. Nine months ago, to-day, a part of these same troops passed this very road on the way to Bardstown, after the rebels. To many of the troops every scene is familiar. The glorious people along this road are as true and noble as their country is rich and exuberant. All along the road we were greeted with every demonstration of regard, some of the people being almost frantic with delight at our appearance. As our dense column passed a farm-house, almost hid in dust, a lovely and blooming young lady, with sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks, stood at the roadside, with several servants, and several large buckets of pure cold water, which she gave with her own hands to our tired soldiers. She had a sweet smile and a word of cheer for all. They kept the buckets replenished as fast as they were emptied. "God bless you," was the ejaculation of our men. [illegible] time deal gently with thee. [illegible] this side of Louisville, the [illegible] Ohio and [illegible] Indiana Cavalry, literally hid in a cloud of dust, came dashing by, and went to the front. They were followed by DRURY's Wisconsin Battery, and other batteries soon came thundering along.

Six miles this side of Louisville, I met with a Catholic priest, who left Bardstown yesterday morning. I pumped him with as much eagerness as ever a thirsty soldier pumped at a failing well, but no information could I elicit. The rebels are at Bardstown, certain, and in quite a heavy force. The priest was going to Louisville, and was under oath to "divulge nothing that would prove detrimental to the service of the Confederate States." He evidently thought that the rebels would stand at Bardstown. I finally prevailed on him to show me his pass. It was dated "Headquarters Army C. S. A., Bardstown, Ky., Sept. 30, 1862." It gave the bearer the privilege of going to Louisville, but specified that he should go by the "turnpike road." It bound him, upon his "honor," not to tell anything he had seen to "the enemy." The pass was signed "J. K. [illegible], General Commanding," and "J. S. [illegible], A. A. General."

After a distance of six miles we reached the vicinity of the rebel pickets and scouts, and ever since skirmishing has been going on between them and our advance cavalry, our men driving them in at every encounter. At Fern creek, a little stream that runs across the road, a woman came rushing into the road, in a great state of terror and fright, throwing up her arms imploringly, saying, "the rebels are at my house, and they are taking everything I have; my children are screaming with fright." The woman lived a half mile from the road, and had been pounced upon by a band of guerrillas. The [illegible] assistance; none was sent, and what became of the poor woman and her family I do not know. The last I saw of her she was hurrying through the forest in the direction of her house. A little further on we met an old man, apparently sixty-five years old, who was in great distress. I asked him the cause of his affliction; his story was soon told. The rebels had driven him from his home, a few miles further on, and had stripped him of everything he had. They had pressed his only son into their ranks, and had forced him to go with them for several miles, when they released him. The rebels were thick all through this region on yesterday. They have been occupying this road, pillaging and conscripting for weeks. Their forage, cattle, horses, &c., are sent into their rear for [illegible] when they retreat.

Gen. BUELL is not relieved of his command, [illegible] Every [illegible] in the department [illegible] against it, including Gen. THOMAS, [illegible] was reported was to succeed him. Gen. BUELL [illegible] saved Louisville, and will redeem Northern [illegible] tucky. Had Gen. BUELL not come to Louisville, [illegible] would have been laid in ashes, and the ground on which she stood occupied by the rebels. The [illegible] is stated that the rebels have never had in Kentucky under BRAGG more than 25,000 men, and that this [illegible] has kept BUELL and his grand army at bay. Those who make such statements betray unaccountable ignorance or willfully misrepresent facts. The [illegible] army of the Southwest is in Kentucky, and is a powerful army. They are in large bodies at different points from the Sandy Valley toward Green River, extending through the very center of the State, and can be readily massed at any given point. We are now within twenty-eight miles of Bardstown, and will be there on the third. If the enemy stands there will be a battle; at all events we will have Bardstown. Two hundred rebel cavalry left the very ground we now occupy at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Our cavalry are in rapid pursuit; one rebel has been wounded and several have been fired at.

The rebels told the people on the road that they intended to fight us at Floyd's Fork, a crooked little creek, crossing the road three miles ahead of us. They boast of a strong force concentrating there to meet us. If this could be believed, we might look for a fight to-morrow. A skirmish was had near Shepherdsville on the night of the 29th. We lost one man and the rebels four. It is now 9 o'clock P. M. We have several regiments on picket.

There! boom! boom! cannon is roaring in the direction of Floyd's Creek. Five heavy guns are plainly heard. Are our advance engaging the rebels, or are we shelling the woods? A few hours will tell.

CURTIS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

The News of the Victory of South Mountain Received in England.

THE COTTON MARKET AGITATED.

Opinions of the London Press on Garibaldi.

THE CAMPAIGN OF GEN. POPE JUDGED.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool 25th, via Londonderry 26th ult., was boarded by the news yacht at 1 P. M., to-day. Her advices are one day later than those by the *City of Washington*.

The [illegible], from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 26th.

The political news by the *Jura* is unimportant.

The news of McCLELLAN's victory over LEE was received with much satisfaction by the Federal party in Liverpool, and gave an impetus to the cotton market, which was checked by large arrivals of Surats.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* of the 25th of September, [illegible], says:

[illegible] recent events, it is not impossible that we [illegible] GARIBALDI crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American citizen and fighting [illegible] subjugation of a nation that is struggling to be [illegible].

The London *Morning Post* remarks, that to be consistent, GARIBALDI should go to the side of the South, [illegible] millions of people are fighting for the [illegible] of governing themselves.

The *Post* endeavors to prove the incompetency of Gen. POPE by his own reports.

The *Times* says that Gen. POPE, by his own reports, has succeeded in showing that if there was one man more than another unfit to have command in the Federal army, it is the querulous General who puts the blame of every failure upon others.

The *Times* has an editorial highly eulogistic of the [illegible] for their subscription for the relief of the [illegible] operatives of Lancashire. It regards the subscription as a proof that whatever difficulties may [illegible] in adjusting the relative obligations of Great Britain and her colonies, their devotion [illegible] is as real and active as at home.

[illegible] meeting of a few representatives of London [illegible] with the Manchester trade, to examine [illegible] proposed substitute for cotton, they [illegible] in favor of its length, strength [illegible], which in their opinion, rendered it [illegible] the most careful study of practical men. [illegible] the manufacture of it can be economically [illegible] applied they leave to others to determine.

[illegible], late member of Parliament, was placed [illegible] in London on the 24th of September for forging [illegible] the will of his father, thereby possessing [illegible]. He pleaded "guilty" in [illegible] and apparently a penitent speech. [illegible] was sentenced to transportation for life.

FRANCE.

The *Journal de Rouen* shows that the depression in the cotton trade had exercised a very beneficial influence on French woolen manufacturers.

The Paris Bourse was heavy, at 69f. 15c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

There was nothing new relative to the health of Garibaldi.

A large Garibaldian meeting had been held at the [illegible] Exchange, at which an address was enthusiastically adopted, expressing sympathy for Garibaldi, and urging the speedy evacuation of Rome by the French.

A mass meeting of the laboring classes of London will be held in Hyde Park, on Sunday, the 28th of September, to give a similar expression of feeling.

PRUSSIA.

It had been announced from an official source that Prince HOHENLOHE had been relieved from the Presidency of the Ministry, and Count BISMARK SCHOENHAUSEN appointed Minister of State, with the Provisional Presidency of the Cabinet.

It was also said that the resignation of the Finance Minister, VONDER HEYDT, had been accepted.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 26.

The political news to-day, is unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 26.

The news of Gen. McCLELLAN's victory over Gen. LEE, is received with much satisfaction by the Federal party in Liverpool.

The news gave a considerable impetus to the cotton market, which was checked by large arrivals of Surats.

Commercial Intelligence.

[illegible] of the commercial intelligence by the [illegible] anticipated by the *City of Washington*.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

[illegible] steady at 42s.@44s. 6d. TALLOW steady [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]—The sales of the week are called by the [illegible] Circular 10,000 bales, of which 2,250 were to speculators, and 1,350 to exporters. The market has been irregular, with a general decline of 1d., but [illegible] quite nominal. The sales to-day, Friday, are estimated at 4,000 bales, the market evincing buoyancy on the advices from the United States, and [illegible] an advance of ¼@½d. The authorized quotations are—

[illegible] Orleans	30d.	Middling Orleans	28½d.
[illegible] Mobile	28d.	Middling Mobile	25d.
[illegible] Uplands	27d.	Middling Uplands	24½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 85,000 bales, of which 17,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for Wheat and Flour is [illegible] steady at about Tuesday's rates. Corn is [illegible].

PROVISIONS are inactive, without change in rates.

London, Friday, Sept. 26.

Consols, for money, 93⅜@93½.

[illegible] Securities are firm.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased [illegible].

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Negroes Flying into Ohio—Activity of the Rebels—The Country being Stripped.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

GALLIPOLIS, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The free blacks and the slaves in Western Virginia have nearly all come to Ohio. This town has been filled with some five hundred of them at a time, while some of them left for the army at Pomeroy, and others have worked their way out into the State from this point.

A gentleman pretty well acquainted with all this part of Virginia, told me that he thought there would be near one thousand five hundred blacks who would leave Virginia along with our army. They come from as far east as Lewisburgh. Some have been sent off by their masters to preserve them from being carried off by the rebels.

The rebels are pretty active. Some two hundred are located in the vicinity of Guyandotte, and have endeavored to capture some steamboats loaded with Government stores, but as yet they have not been able either to capture any boats or prevent the navigation of a few small boats running between here and Portsmouth.

The enemy are busy. Squads of cavalry are moving over all this part of the State engaged in stealing [illegible], forage, &c., and forcing men into their ranks under the conscription law of the Southern Confederacy.

This whole region opposite is being stripped of all its horses, beef, cattle, and everything portable by man or beast, or [illegible] will be [illegible] and starvation. [illegible] their conscription [illegible] all prisoners of war; [illegible] who have never taken any military part in the [illegible] hundreds of men and families have been compelled to abandon home and livelihood, and are now in Ohio nearly or quite destitute.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Cartel Agreed Upon by Gen. Dix for the United States and Gen. Hill for the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The following is the cartel under which prisoners are exchanged in the existing war with the Southern States:

HAXALL'S LANDING, ON JAMES RIVER, VA., July 22, 1862.

The undersigned having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent, to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that all prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels, shall be discharged, upon the conditions and terms following: Prisoners to be exchanged man for man, and officer for officer; privateers to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the navy; men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of a higher grade, and men and officers of the different services may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents: a General Commanding-in-Chief or an Admiral shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for sixty privates or common seamen; a Flag-Officer or Major-General shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for forty privates or common seamen; a Commodore, carrying a broad pennant, or a Brigadier-General shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or twenty privates or common seamen; a Captain in the navy, or a Colonel, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen privates or common seamen; a Lieutenant-Colonel, or a Commander in the navy, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for ten privates or common seamen; a Lieutenant-Commander or a Major shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or eight privates or common seamen. A Lieutenant or a Master in the Navy, or a captain in the Army or Marines, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or six privates or common seamen. Masters' Mates in the Navy, or Lieutenants and Ensigns in the Army, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or four privates or common seamen. Midshipmen and Warrant Officers in the Navy, Masters of merchant vessels and Commanders of privateers, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or three privates or common seamen. Second Captains, Lieutenants, or Mates of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the Navy, and all non-commissioned officers in the Army or Marines, shall be severally exchanged for persons of equal rank, or for two private soldiers or common seamen; and private soldiers or common seamen shall be exchanged for each other, man for man.

ART. 2. Local, State, civil and militia rank held by persons not in actual military services will not be recognized, the basis of exchange being the grade actually held in the naval and military service of the respective parties.

ART. 3. If citizens held by either party on charges of disloyalty or any alleged civil offence are exchanged, it shall only be for citizens, captured sutlers, and teamsters, and all civilians in the actual service of either party are to be exchanged for persons in similar position.

ART. 4. All prisoners of war are to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and the prisoners now held, and those hereafter taken, to be transported to the points mutually agreed upon, at the expense of the capturing party. The surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again, nor to serve as a military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisons, depots or stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel. The exchange is not to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

ART. 5. Each party upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged, and of their own men relieved from parole, thus enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchange of prisoners.

ART. 6. The stipulations and provisions above mentioned to be of binding obligation during the continuance of the war, it matters not which party may have the surplus of prisoners, the great principles involved being: *First*—An equitable exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, or officers of higher grade exchanged for officers of lower grade, or for privates, according to the scale of equivalents. *Second*—That privates and officers, and men of the different services may be exchanged, according to the same scale of equivalents. *Third*—That all prisoners, of whatever arms of the service are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time, if not, as soon thereafter as practicable. *Fourth*—that no officer, soldier or employe in the service of either party is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole until his equivalent has actually reached the lines of his friends. *Fifth*—that the parole forbids the performance of field, garrison, police or guard or constabulary duty.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.
D. H. HILL, Major-General C. S. A.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

ART. 7. All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners hereafter taken shall be sent with all reasonable dispatch to A. M. AIKEN's, below Dutch Gap, on the James River, or to Vicksburgh, on the Mississippi River, in the State of Mississippi, and there exchanged, or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will be delivered at those points, respectively; and in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relation of the places designated in this article, to the contending parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places bearing as nearly as may be, the present local relations of said places to the lines of said parties, shall, by mutual agreement, be substituted. But nothing in this article contained, shall prevent the commanders of two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners, or releasing them on parole, at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

ART. 8. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles of agreement, each party will appoint two agents, to be called "Agents for the exchange of prisoners of war," whose duty it shall be to communicate with each other by correspondence and otherwise, to prepare the lists of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of the prisoners at the places agreed on, and to carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith all the details and provisions of the said articles of agreement.

ART. 9. And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation in the foregoing articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunderstanding shall not interrupt the release of prisoners on parole as herein provided, but shall be made the subject of friendly explanation, in order that the object of this agreement may neither be defeated nor postponed.

[Signed,] JOHN A. DIX, Maj.-Gen.
D. H. HILL, Maj.-Gen. C. S. A.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Union Meeting—An Accident—The Blockade of Wilmington Broken.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

Things at this point are remaining the same as when I last wrote you. Within the past week, quite a number of Union war meetings have been held in aid of enlistments in the First Regiment North Carolina Union Volunteers, and with the most gratifying success.

Lieut.-Col. ANDREW ELWELL, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, met with a severe accident on Tuesday morning. While engaged with his horse, he received a kick from the animal, who was in a playful mood, which broke his right arm between the elbow and shoulder. The wound is of a serious nature, and will confine him to his room for several weeks.

The Paymaster of the Rhode Island Regiments, and the other regiments in FOSTER's Division, has just left here for Beaufort, to pay the Ninth New-Jersey, and all detached on duty in that vicinity.

I learn that the paroled prisoners, residents of Beaufort, taken out of Fort Macon, have been exchanged, and will be sent off under a flag of truce on Monday. Some are anxious to leave, and say that they will give our boys h—l at the first opportunity. Cheering news is received from the North by every arrival, and this causes the secesh that still remain here to look chopfallen.

Gen. FOSTER ordered the bells tolled and guns fired on Tuesday, in honor of the memory of the gallant Gen. RENO, who fell at the battle of South Mountain. A general feeling of sadness pervades this community, for both soldiers and citizens had learned to love and respect him.

The gunboat *Cambridge*, of the blockading squadron off Wilmington Harbor, arrived at Beaufort this morning to coal. She reports the rebel steamer [illegible] to have run the blockade at that place on Thursday morning at daybreak. She is supposed to be laden with arms. A rebel schooner loaded with salt, attempted to run the blockade [illegible]. Salt is selling in Wilmington at seventy-five cents per pound.

The rebels fired on the gunboats opposite Fort Croft on Tuesday, doing no harm. In return, the boats turned too, and shelled the rebels out of the fort, and could have held it if they had had a small force of infantry.

The rebel force at Wilmington is estimated at 3,000 infantry. A rebel force is said to be concentrating at Goldsboro, with the intention of advancing on this place.

A.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Expatriated Priests and Nuns—Gen. San Roman President and Brig.-Gen. Canseco Vice-President of Peru—The English Loan—A Revolution in Bolivia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

The regular British mail steamer *Callao* arrived at Panama on the 22d. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to Sept. 2; Bolivia Aug. 29; Callao and Lima, Sept. 12; and Guayaquil, Ecuador, to Sept. 17. The *Callao* brings $348,000, mostly for England, and a cargo destined principally for Europe and New-York.

ECUADOR.

The nuns and Catholic clergy of Panama, who voluntarily expatriated themselves, rather than obey the decree of President MOSQUERA, had reached Guayaquil, all well, on their way to Peru. One of the principal priests, [illegible], had been named to a place in the Cathedral of Guayaquil, by the Bishop there.

I find nothing worth comment in relation to political affairs in Ecuador. Nothing is known positively as to the course Ecuador will pursue, now that she has withdrawn her recognition of the Mosquera Government of New-Granada, and taken ARBOLEDA to her bosom.

PERU.

Congress had counted the votes for President and Vice-President of Peru, and the Grand Marshal MIGUEL SAN ROMAN, is declared duly elected to the first office; Brig.-Gen. JUAN ANTONIO PEZET, to the office of Vice-President, and Brig.-Gen. PEDRO DIEZ CANSECO, second Vice-President.

There is trouble about the new loan of eleven millions of dollars lately contracted by Peru in England. It appears that the President was not authorized by law to make it, and also that the Peruvian Minister in London had transcended his powers, both in arranging for the conversion of the old debt and the negotiations for the new loan. The matter has been brought up in Congress, and a Committee report, in part, as follows:

"The method of calculating the interest, the clause by which an exorbitant discount is stipulated in favor of subscribers, the mode announced for effecting the redemption, and also the time fixed for the emission of the bonds in a loan, which is not to be received entirely in money, but in other bonds, which are bonified in the conversion in somewhat considerable sums—these are conditions so onerous as to be alone sufficient to vitiate the contract; moreover, the terms upon which the conversion has been effected are extremely prejudicial to the finances of the country, both inasmuch as the interest of the deferred debt is augmented by 1½ per [illegible], and that in the conversion of this debt and that of the [illegible], the bonds of the first gain a premium of [illegible] and those of the second a premium of [illegible]. So that the realization [illegible] in London [illegible] would augment considerably the deficit in our revenues, and by drying up the fountains of our national credit, would create in a very short time a crisis more to be dreaded than the present. * * * * In consequence the commission, inspired by the purest patriotism, and considering the situation in which the country is placed, proposes—1. That the Executive power shall not contract any loan without the express authorization of Congress. 2. That you shall not approve the contract with the house of HEYWOOD, KENNARD & Co., but shall order the Government to send out the necessary instructions to suspend all the operations connected with this negotiation. 3. That at the same time you shall authorize the Government to raise a loan of two or three millions of dollars for the object, and in accordance with the terms above indicated, without prejudice to the presentation and discussion of any other project, having for its purpose the enabling our finances to take a regular and becoming course."

In the meantime, about $3,000,000 of the loan has reached Lima, or is on its way there.

A Peruvian bark had arrived at Callao from the West Hebrides, bringing 250 men, women and children, nominally under contract to labor, but really to be made slaves of, in the same way that the Chinese are sold into Slavery.

Articles of impeachment have been presented to the Chamber of Deputies against the Minister of War for having signed a decree expatriating political prisoners, and also for signing a decree authorizing the expenditure of $3,000,000 for the building of a national palace; also for illegal recruiting of troops, and for illegal advancements of officers in the army and navy. It is doubted if the Senate will favor the accusations.

Two important bills have been introduced into Congress, which will likely become laws: one to make flour and wheat duty free for eighteen months, and the other extending the same freedom from duty on rice.

Exchange in Lima on England, 60 to 90 days, 41 to 42 pence per Bolivian dollar.

In the month of August twenty-one vessels, loaded with 20,504 tons of guano, sailed from the Chincha Islands for Europe.

BOLIVIA.

Another revolution has been inaugurated in Bolivia. On the 19th August, Gen. GREGORIO PEREZ was proclaimed President at La Paz and Oruro, in place of Gen. ACHA. The people and soldiers in the former city arose *en masse* in his favor. In the latter place it is said that a reaction took place, and Gen. PEREZ, who was on his way there to take command of the revolutionists, had returned to La Paz. From appearances, PEREZ would not succeed.

CHILI.

The public finances of Chili being in a bad condition Congress contemplates a reform in the Customs laws, by which a light duty shall be assessed on most articles of import now free. The export duty on copper has been repealed.

Chili has made a treaty with Russia, acknowledging the principle that neutral colors cover the enemy's goods, except contraband of war. Also, abolishing letters of marque.

A gale occurred in Valparaiso on the 22d August, injuring slightly some British and Chilian vessels, but no American.

Forty miles of the Coquimbo Railroad had been built within eighteen months. The whole road will not cost over $1,300,000, and is yielding already a great income to the stockholders.

They have had a very severe season and rough weather all along the Southern coast from Valparaiso, and several vessels of large size have been wrecked. An unknown vessel was seen sinking off the port of Tougoi, and a body came on shore, supposed to be that of an American.

A new town has been chartered in the Province of Quillota, called the "American Union." All the streets are called after American Republics or States.

A decided improvement in the Valparaiso market has taken place. Business is more active than it has been for a long time. Transactions in foreign goods have been effected to a large extent, chiefly in American. The export trade has not partaken of the general improvement. This stagnation is attributable to the low price of copper, and the reduced operations of the mines, in many of which work has been suspended. Money is held at eight to nine per cent. per annum, and is very abundant. The Hamburg brig *Reiherstieg* had arrived from California, with an assorted cargo.

Cotton goods have been sold largely, chiefly American goods. Dealers have purchased on speculation and retailers for our domestic consumption. Shirtings were sold first at 10c., 12c., to 15c., and are now held higher, say from 13c. to 16c. Cotton drillings from the United States are held at 18c. to 19c., though sales were made early in the fortnight at 17c. White and blue American Drillings are wanted. Bagging is higher. English sells at 15c., and American at 18c. to 20c. Mixed American Woolens are scarce. Rice is very scarce. American refined sugars sold in a retailing way at $3 25 per arroba. Stock of all kinds on hand, 346,500 arrobas. Barley is without demand; sales at $1 65 per fanega, each. Copper sold at 15¼c. each. Flour, best Santiago brands sold at [illegible] quintal, 6 months' credit. Exchange on London, 45d. to 45½d. per dollar, 60 and 90 days. On United States, 10 per cent. nominal. On Paris, 60 and 90 days, 4f. 70c. to 4f. 75c. Freights to Hamburg and England, £3 10s to £3 15. To United States, $15 per English ton.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dates from Buenos Ayres are to the last of July. The Government is inviting European immigration. One hundred and forty emigrants had just arrived from France. The papers complain of the power of the old agents of ROSAS in the Provinces of Mendoza and Catamarca. M. RIESTRA, the Secretary of the Treasury, had resigned, because Congress did not approve of his bill for the issue of Government bonds and for regulating on some solid and fixed basis the different denominations of the national debt.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

BUELL'S TRIBUTE TO NELSON—NUMBERS OF THE ENEMY—THE JOURNAL FOR A DRAFT, AND A CALL FOR FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. BUELL, yesterday, announced the death of Maj.-Gen. NELSON, in feeling and befitting terms. "History will honor Gen. NELSON as one of the first to organize, by his own individual exertions, a military force in Kentucky, his native State, to rescue her from the vortex of rebellion, toward which she was drifting. On more than one battle-field he was conspicuous for his gallant bearing."

It is reported that Gen. BUELL retains his command on the recommendation of Gen. THOMAS, and nearly all the other division officers of the Army of the Ohio. Gens. DUMONT and BOYLE are to command Divisions. Gen. ROUSSEAU's splendid Division, comprising thirteen regiments of about 8,200 men, and four batteries, paraded our streets yesterday.

Latest papers from Nashville date the 23d. Nashville was then in our possession. Fully 200,000 letters for BUELL's army are said to have accumulated in Louisville; and 30,000 letters to have been sent yesterday from this Post-office.

The rebel army in Kentucky is now computed at about 60,000. However, Col. W. H. POLK, of Tennessee, is said to assert that BRAGG has only 25,000, with which he frightened BUELL and the Generals in command at Louisville. The invader's scouts or pickets are within twelve miles of the city. Our inner line of trenches is within the Corporation limits, and crosses our once beautiful cemetery. Many graves are torn up, and tomb-stones and monuments thrown down. The stern necessities and terrible realities of war surround and press upon us. The invader's Legislature meets to-day at Danville. We are concerned about the safety of Gen. G. W. MORGAN's command. He abandoned the Gap on the 25th.

The *Journal* to-day says the Government should proceed to draft at once for the balance, and then call for 400,000 more to be held in reserve. "A peace must be conquered. Prosecute this war with an energy and an activity which assume that it can only terminate by the utter annihilation of the rebel army, and the destruction of all its resources."

BURIAL OF NELSON—MILITARY ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. NELSON was buried in our Cemetery yesterday afternoon with imposing religious and military honors. His remains were interred in a rich mahogany coffin, with massive silver mountings, and enveloped in his country's flag. His noble war-horse followed the hearse, saddled and bridled as if for battle, and with his master's boots in the stirrups, fastened with crape. I noticed in the procession Gens. McCOOK, CRITTENDEN, JACKSON, JOHNSON and GRANGER, and Gens. WHITAKER and [illegible].

Major-General C. C. GILBERT takes command of the Third Corps, Army of the Ohio. Col. [illegible], of the Sixth Kentucky; CURRAN POPE, of the Fifteenth Kentucky, and [illegible] BUCKNER, of the Fifth Kentucky ("Louisville Legion,") are, I learn, to command brigades. It seems that Gen. BOYLE does not take the field, but remains here. Major-Gen. THOMAS is second in command to Major-Gen. BUELL. Heavy masses of troops last night and to-day are moving to meet BRAGG, whose pickets were reported only five miles from town yesterday morning. Slight skirmishes at Middletown, twelve miles distant, and Taylorsville, about twenty-five miles. I noticed this morning among the Shiloh heroes marching, the Ninth and Thirty-First Indiana, the Forty-First Ohio, and the Sixth, Twentieth, and Twenty-Seventh Kentucky, all, I believe, of Maj.-Gen. SMITH's Division. Their banners were the banners of men who have braved the smoke and din and dangers of the battle-field.

PONTIAC.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN THE CITY HALL.

Conflict Between the Friends of Genet and Boole—Secret of the Street Commissioner Difficulty—The Croton Board and the City Chamberlain in Danger, &c., &c.

The Street Commissionership difficulty is an interesting chapter in the history of a struggle between two factions of the Board of Aldermen, one headed by Mr. GENET and the other by Mr. BOOLE. The ultimate object of the strife is the Tammany nomination for Comptroller, GENET battling to secure it for Senator CONNOLLY, and BOOLE manœuvring to obtain it for himself. The present object, however, is the control in the Tammany General Committee. The CONNOLLY party claim the Chairman, ELIJAH F. PURDY, and a majority of the Committee (which is composed of 121 members) as their supporters. They say the choice of delegates to Albany proved their superior influence. The BOOLE party say no contest was made on that point, but that they triumphed at the meeting of the Committee last Thursday night, by reversing, for the first time in the Chairmanship of Mr. PURDY, one of his decisions, and in deciding upon an enlarged and elected Committee of Conference instead of one appointed in the Committee on Organization.

The patronage of the departments is desirable to both parties in getting the upper hand in the committee. BOOLE being at the head of the strongest faction in the Board of Aldermen—the ring, as it is called—has the lead in the Croton and City Inspector's Departments. GENET, until recently, had almost exclusive control of the Street Department, Mr. KNAPP, the late Commissioner, being his personal friend. In carrying on the war, BOOLE has caused the discharge of GENET's friends where the ring held sway, and GENET has retaliated by causing the discharge of BOOLE's friends from the Street Department. With the strong hold he had there GENET for a long time allotted patronage to some of his colleagues that prevented his adversary from forming more than a majority ring—a two-third ring being required for removals of heads of departments, without the motion of the Mayor, with whom no bargain could be made. The GENET men say the Mayor is honest and will not collude with the ring. The BOOLE party say GENET had pledged a very large portion of the Street Department patronage to the Mayor, on condition that he would not remove KNAPP, it being believed that they (the BOOLE party) would oust KNAPP, even if they could not agree with the Mayor upon his successor, in order to damage the GENET faction. However, BOOLE secured two more votes in the ring, and removed KNAPP, and as he was likely to act through his deputy, they removed him also. Mr. KNAPP does not believe he was removed legally, and so the Mayor was at first disposed to believe, but changed his mind, it would appear, if the fact of his making nominations for the vacancy is an indicative of his views on this point. The legal basis in justification of KNAPP's removal is Judge MULLIN's decision in the Platt and Stout contest for the Chamberlaincy in 1860—that the statute does not require cause to be shown beyond the affirmation of the removing power, that the removal was made for cause. Judge MULLIN is a resident of Jefferson County, and he is now in the Court of Appeals. His decision was made at Chambers, and affirmed afterward at General Term. Counsel arranged to carry the case to the Court of Appeals, but in a short time afterward Mr. STOUT gave up the case.

Mr. TAPPEN was removed, the Genet men say, because he was a Connolly man; on the other side, it is said that he had been leaguing with some of the Aldermen to remove BOOLE's particular friend, Dr. [illegible], the Water Purveyor. The case of the proposed removal of Mr. CRAVEN, now pending, is supposed to be an arrangement to bring him over squarely on the Boole side, he having shown a disposition to avoid declaring his preference on the question of the candidacy for Comptroller. Mr. CRAVEN [illegible] the slate for removal by the Boole faction last year, but the removal of Mr. TAPPEN being proposed to the Board at the same time, a [illegible] of the two cases became necessary, and as they were alike in character, CRAVEN had to be [illegible] in order to save TAPPEN.

The proposed removal of the Chamberlain probably involves a knotty case of law. The Ring say they can find a man who will fight it out in the courts with Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. D. is continued in office by two laws—one passed in 1860, extending his term equal with the Comptroller's (June next,) and a law of 1861, specifying a continuance of his office, and the person appointed on the 24th of December 1860 (himself, although his name is not mentioned,) for four years. The Ring say this is special legislation that won't stand in law; or, if good law, that not Mr. DEVLIN's term, but the term of the office of Chamberlain is extended, and means that the person's term whose vacancy of the office Mr. DEVLIN was appointed to fill is extended to four years; hence, that Mr. D. will be removable in next December.

Mr. KNAPP wishes to carry his case to the Court of Appeals. In addition to the point raised in the PLATT case he will rest upon the provision in the City Tax Law of 1861, prohibiting removals during the "ensuing" year. Mr. BRONSON says "ensuing" means the year from the time of passing the act, and not the calendar year. Another point held by Mr. KNAPP is the clause in the charter commission act of 1861, prohibiting removals till the adjournment of the next Legislature. He is advised that the Legislature is a Legislature until the expiration of the term for which the members were elected, and the choice of successors is made. The Ring say the Legislature have adjourned *sine die*, and are no longer a Legislature, because they cannot re-assemble on their own motion.

The Deputy Street Commissionership is an office created by ordinance of the Common Council. The incumbent of it is directed to take the place of his chief when he is absent or his position is vacant, but prohibits him from signing contracts and requisitions. The Ring assume that the deputy is removable as a head of department under the Charter. Their assumption is not yet sustained by legal opinion, Mr. BRONSON only having been asked, in this connection, "the Street Commissioner and Deputy Street Commissioner being removed, on whom does their duties devolve?" A proposed direct inquiry as to the removal the Ring laid on the table. The question arises, how can a man be the head of a department if he is deprived of the [illegible] of signing contracts and requisitions? The Ring say the Legislature delegated power to the Common Council to create bureaux and officers for them, that under this authority the Deputy Street Commissioner was created, with the restriction of disability to sign contracts while acting under the "authority of the Street Commissioner," but with power, on the [illegible] "in case of a vacancy in the office of Street Commissioner, the Deputy shall act as Street Commissioner." This, they say, makes Mr. PURDY a head of department, and his removal a legal act. But the [illegible] take up the ordinance from the close of the last quotation, and find it in their favor, the direction being, "*until the vacancy shall be supplied by a new appointment, and until the person appointed shall be duly qualified.*"

The term Ring has been applied to the majority in either branch of the Common Council combined to secure and disperse official patronage. The term has become legitimatized by the members of these combinations making free use of it themselves.

The fight between BOOLE and GENET is a personal matter, to which party machinery is sought to be made auxiliary. GENET says that as he, the friend of BOOLE he advised him not to run for Comptroller, because the charge of "Japanese," "Ring," &c., would overwhelm and damage the party. To which BOOLE replied that GENET had been elected County Clerk, notwithstanding the same charges. GENET averred that he ran several thousand votes behind the Democratic ticket.

BOOLE says he made GENET President of the Board of Aldermen in 1861, put aside his prior claims to the County Clerkship, and worked and expended money to give it to GENET, helping to get the patronage of the Street Department to aid him in the canvass, and that in return for all this devotion, GENET, to save his office from a damaging enactment, pledged himself to CONNOLLY at Albany last Winter.

This is substantially the history of the BOOLE and GENET factions. What blow will be stricken next, or by which party, it is impossible to say.

Improved Accommodations for the Newsboys.

What with sales of extras, &c., the Newsboys have been having an eye to the improvement of their lodging-house, and their guardians, willing to make them as comfortable as possible, have consented to enlarge their quarters. Not only is the "*Fifth-avenue Hotel*" studded about with green painted iron bedsteads furnished with mattresses and coverlets accordingly, but the bath-room has been supplied with steam for heating water for cold Winter-night baths, and the "lecture-room" has been enlarged one-half its usual size, extending entirely around the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Many new paintings and engravings, all of an elevating tendency, adorn the walls of the enlarged apartment. Among these is noticeable a large-sized engraving of "The last days of Daniel Webster," also some well selected specimens from a friend to the enterprise, Mr. CHARLES MEYERS, of Boston. A most elaborate and curious work of art, simply framed in gilt, consists of paragraphs from Scripture, so disposed as to display the highest perfection in chirography. It took the artist three years to accomplish the work, and it was presented to the Lodging-house by JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank. The *boys* at their own expense have had the photograph of their popular President, Mr. WM. A. BOOTH, taken and have it hung just above their *gallery*. This gallery is a study in itself. The *Rogue's Gallery* may present different features, but certainly none more interesting. Here we have the extra-o-e vender natural as life—rags and all. The likenesses of all distinguished members are framed and hold conspicuous place in this same gallery. JOHN SMITH, the *tragedian*, is here, represented under the umbrageous branches of a spreading oak—lost, as it would seem, to all memory of newspaper trafficking, and reveling in dreams of the drama. *Paddy Beef* also is here, looming up behind the glass as naturally as if he had never been a prisoner in a rebel jail. *Paddy* has evidently been taken as he stood, his red shirt in easy folds, his suspenders a thought tighter than usual, and his pantaloon-tops emulous of a position immediately under the arm pits. Such are the style of portraits in the *News-boys' Gallery*, and they proudly display it as one of their improvements.

The Taste for Vocal Gymnastics.

The advantage of vocal gymnastics as an aid to physical development has induced the principals of our first-class private institutes to introduce it as a regular branch of their scholastic course. It was not at first accepted by the more ease-loving young ladies with avidity; it appeared eminently unladylike to be throwing bean bags over each others' heads, and talking loud enough to be heard half a block off; yet the work went steadily on. The Ferris and Packer Institutes can show classes of readers that can speak for themselves in behalf of elocution as an accomplishment second to none. Since it is so new a thing to teach grown-up girls and boys to talk—to speak plainly, in fact—it is found impossible to find competent teachers for the charge of such departments, and a growing taste is observable among the more refined to perfect themselves for professorships. A fine opportunity for such students is in store in the *readings*, dramatic and otherwise, which will be the fashion this Winter. The first of these takes place on to-morrow, Tuesday evening, at Dodworth's lower hall, and will consist of the characterization of the most thrilling passages in VICTOR HUGO's great romance, *Les Miserables*. It is a good idea in our master elocutionist, Mr. VANDENHOFF, to dramatize as it were, and give form and life to the creations of the novelist whose work is in everybody's hands, and in everybody's mouth both in this country and in Europe. We shall have rekindled the enthusiasm with which all must read the scenes so truly drawn. We shall have *Monsieur Myriel*, *Jean Val Jean*, *Jabert*, *Marius* and the rest to live and breath before us. It will be a study worth the while of those who clamor for a vocal gymnasium, which great necessity for each and all our schools, must shortly be supplied; but first we must have well qualified teachers.

The Excelsior Brigade.

Messrs. Hiram Ketchum, Charles P. Kirkland, Hiram Barney, M. H. Grinnell, Abram Wakeman, A. Oakey Hall, Henry Hilton, C. Godfrey Gunther, Joseph Hoxie, James Kelly, W. P. [illegible], E. G. Squier, Rufus F. Andrews, J. H. [illegible], James T. Brady, Daniel E. Delavan, Jas. S. Carpenter, John Graham, and other prominent citizens, have issued a call to the people of this city, asking them to unite in efforts to recruit the gallant Excelsior Brigade, whose conduct has done so much honor to itself and to the city which sent it out. It is stated that the brigade, originally four thousand five hundred men strong, has lost, in the various battles on the Peninsula and before Washington—in all of which it fought gloriously—more than three thousand men in killed, wounded, missing and disabled. The shattered remnant is now stationed in the defences of Washington, waiting for recruits sufficient to enable it once more to take the field. It is hoped that our citizens will come forward with their means to help on recruiting. Contributions are to be sent to Mr. A. V. STOUT. The recruiting office is in the City Hall Park, under charge of Colonel CHARLES K. GRAHAM.

Capt. Ericsson and Charles XII.

From the Stockholm Nya Dagligt Allehanda, 10th September, 1862.

The editor of the *Aftonbladet* has received from our celebrated countryman, Capt. JOHN ERICSSON, a bill of exchange for 1,000 rixdollars, as his contribution toward the monument of CHARLES XII. The following is an extract from his letter, dated New-York Aug. 18:

"——, I esteem myself peculiarly favored in being able in this manner to express my admiration of the great Monarch. The world's history does not record a parallel example of such courage, resolution and self-control as displayed by CHARLES XII., to the wonder and glory of his age and nation.

J. ERICSSON."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOMICIDE IN THE ELEVENTH WARD—A MAN FATALLY STABBED IN THE STREET.—The people in the neighborhood of Houston-street and Avenue D, were disturbed about 1 o'clock yesterday morning by an affray between a party of colored men and some white men who had been frolicking around town, and who were at the time considerably intoxicated. The affray resulted in the death of JOHN DONNELLY, who was stabbed in the breast with a dirk-knife, in the hands of some one of the party of colored men, but who the guilty one is, has not yet been ascertained. He died in a few minutes after the wound was inflicted, and before the Police could get him to the station-house. A man named FRANCIS LAMB, who was in company with deceased, was also stabbed seriously in the head at the same time. He was soon after taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where Police Surgeon KIMBARK dressed his wounds, and yesterday afternoon he was considered out of danger.

There are several stories afloat in the neighborhood, as to the causes which led to the fatal conflict, and in the absence of any legal testimony upon the subject it is impossible to state what is the real truth of the matter. The most plausible idea is, however, that a party of colored men, some five or six in number, were passing through Houston-street, and when they arrived at Avenue D, they were met by three men, the deceased, LAMB, and [illegible], all of whom were much intoxicated. A collision soon ensued between the members of the two races, and knives, brickbats, and clubs were freely used. In the melee, DONNELLY was stabbed in the right breast and LAMB in the head as above related. The Eleventh Precinct Police immediately went to work and arrested every colored man they could find in the street, among whom are Richard Johnson, [illegible], Richard [illegible], Abraham [illegible], [illegible] Benson, and Wm. H. Mumford. These parties, however, all deny having been participants in the affair. Yesterday [illegible] two other colored men named JOHN [illegible] and SHADRICK REED were arrested, and it is believed that one of these, at least, is the right person, inasmuch as both of them admit having been engaged in the affray. Coroner WILDEY, in company with Dr. JOHN BEACH, proceeded to the Station-house yesterday for the purpose of holding an inquest. Dr. BEACH made a *post mortem* examination of the body, when he found a wound, apparently made by a dirk-knife, in the right breast, of the depth of about six inches, and the right lung was partially severed. This wound, the Doctor has no doubt, was the cause of death. A jury was then impanneled, who, after viewing the body, were discharged until 8 o'clock this morning, when Coroner WILDEY will go into a thorough examination of the case. The deceased was a native of Ireland, about 21 years of age, and by occupation a bricklayer. He resided at No. 472 Fourth-street, where he has left a wife and two or three children. LAMB, the man who was stabbed in the head, lived in Water-street.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—CASE OF MRS. REAL.—The case of Mrs. MARY REAL will be brought to trial to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice BARNARD. Mrs. REAL is indicted for the murder of her husband, PETER C. REAL, some months since, in his store on Broadway. The circumstances, doubtless fresh on the minds of our readers, are simply these: Mrs. REAL feeling herself aggrieved by certain slights, misconduct and ill-treatment, called at Mr. REAL's store for the purpose of conversing with him. While there, the two having retired from the main room, Mr. REAL was shot. Whether the pistol was discharged accidentally, or whether under the influence of insane passion or whatever, the jury are to determine. Mrs. REAL appears at the bar with a previous unblemished character, and in addition to her able counsel, Messrs. EDWIN JAMES and DUNPHY, she has been tendered the aid and advice of many who sympathize with her in her misfortune.

ARMY MEETING—FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—BROOME STREET, NEAR THE BOWERY.—This (Monday) evening, at half-past seven, a meeting will be held as above in behalf of the moral and religious interests of our soldiers in the field. Addresses by officers of the Ironsides regiment and others. Volunteers and those liable to be drafted are specially invited.

"GOD SAVE THE UNION."—On the occasion of Gen. CORCORAN's visit to WALLACK's Theatre, Mr. FLORENCE had written for him a National Hymn, by Mr. JAMES MORTIMER, (RALPH RAMBLE,) entitled "God Save the Union." The words breathed the true patriotic spirit, the music appropriately rendered the sentiment, and its success was insured by the admirable singing of Mrs. FLORENCE, aided by the full chorus. The Hymn—words by MORTIMER, music by [illegible]—is published by Messrs. HALL & SON.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BOUNTY FRAUD CASE.—The examination of Capt. KORTWRIGHT and Lieut. LAMBERT, of the Ironsides Regiment, on the charge of attempting to defraud the Bounty Committee of Kings County, was concluded before Justice PERRY on Saturday. The evidence proves that the accused came to the office of the Bounty Committee with six recruits, who falsely represented themselves as residents of Brooklyn. They were induced to make these representations on the promise of $12 each, which would leave quite a handsome credit for those who "roped them in"—the amount of the bounty being $50 for each recruit. Some legal points being raised by counsel as to the nature of the offence—if any there was—the decision of the Justice was reserved until Wednesday. The defendants were committed to await the result.

THE KINGS COUNTY COURTS.—The October Term of the Kings County Circuit Court will be commenced before Judge BROWN, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., in the Governor's Room of the City Hall. The first twenty causes on the calendar will be called, namely: No. 1, Menge vs. Long Island Railroad Company; No. 2, Brown vs. Chedsey; No. 3, Stebbins vs. Stryker; No. 4, Wilder vs. Swingman; No. 5, McAdams vs. American Black Book Company; No. 6, Harrington vs. Gray; No. 7, Gault vs. [illegible]; No. 8, Morange vs. Mix; No. 9, Ward vs. Kelsey; No. 10, Roe vs. Kennedy; No. 11, Terwilliger vs. Wright; No. 12, Nolan vs. City of Brooklyn; No. 13, Atlantic Bank vs. Auld; No. 14, Same vs. [illegible]; No. 15, Same vs. Mitchell; No. 16, Same vs. Phelps; No. 17, [illegible] vs. Muller; No. 18, Sankey vs. Webb; No. 19, Benson vs. American Guano Company; No. 20, Same vs. Same.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will open on the same day, when the Grand Jury will be impanneled.

The Court of Sessions, for the trial of criminal causes, will also convene on the 7th inst.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—On Saturday last, twenty-five recruits for the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment left for the seat of war. They were all stout, able-bodied men. Some 300 more are wanted to fill up the ranks to the original standard, and as a number of prominent citizens having taken the matter in hand, the object will no doubt be accomplished. A meeting is to be held in the Lee-avenue Sunday School Hall (E. D.) this evening, with the view of raising money and recruits in that section of the city.

A NEW FERRY-BOAT.—The new ferry-boat recently constructed for the Roosevelt-street Ferry has been named the *Superior*, and will be put on the line either to-day or to-morrow. The *Metropolis*, which some weeks since was sunk in the East River, by coming in collision with the Sound steamer *City of New-York*, has been rebuilt, and will soon be ready to resume her trips. She has been remodeled and much improved.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Demurrers.*—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 31.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible]. *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible]. *Part III.*—Nos. [illegible].

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible]. *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible].

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible]. *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible].

Decision in Prize.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The ship *Annie* and her

...cargo.—In this case further proofs were submitted to the Court by the [illegible] in accordance with an order previously made. [illegible] on board were a provisional register, given by the British Consul-General in Cuba, to [illegible], a resident of Havana, and [illegible] sworn to [illegible] at Mobile [illegible] Havana [illegible]. She was captured [illegible] on a dark night. The cargo was owned by [illegible] on board [illegible] just before the capture, all papers of the [illegible] of the vessel [illegible] knowledge of the illicit employment of the vessel. [illegible] confiscated and forfeited.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE....Oct. 4, 1862.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 101	3000 Erie Railway........ 58
[illegible] do. Cou. 103¾	700 do........ 57¾
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '74, Cou. 88	1000 do........ 57⅞
[illegible] do........ 102¾	300 do........ s30 57¾
[illegible] Treas. 7-30 ⅌ ct.	100 do........ b30 58
[illegible] Notes........ 105½	150 do........ b10 58
[illegible]........ 105½	300 do........ 57⅞
[illegible]........ 105½	100 do........ s10 58
[illegible] U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr. 99½	300 do........ b3 58
[illegible] U. S. Dem. Notes 119¾	350 do........ 58¼
[illegible] Wat. L'n 100	200 Erie R. Pref........ 88
[illegible] 101½	300 do........ b10 88¼
[illegible] Ill. War Loan 100	100 do........ s30 88¾
[illegible] do........ 100½	150 do........ 88¾
[illegible] Tenn. S. 6s, '90 58	27 do........ 88¾
[illegible] do........ 57½	100 do........ s30 88
[illegible] Missouri State 6s 58	100 do........ b30 88
[illegible] do........ 57½	20 Hudson Riv. R........ 69¾
2,000 Mo. 6's iss. to H. & St. J. R........ 60	100 do........ s60 69¾
	1000 do........ 70
4,000 California St. 7s 111	300 do........ b30 70¼
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. '76 113¾	600 Harlem Railroad 23¾
1,000 Erie R. 2d M. '79 108	3000 do........ 24
[illegible] Erie R. 4th M. B. 100½	100 do........ 24¼
[illegible] do........ 101	300 Reading R........ 75¾
[illegible] do........ 101½	300 do........ 76
[illegible] Erie R. 5th M. B. 90½	1300 Mich. Cen. R........ 87
[illegible] do........ 90	10 do........ 88¼
[illegible] Hud. Riv. R. 3d M. 102½	100 do........ s30 86¾
1,000 Harlem R. 3d M. B. 93	200 do........ s30 86½
[illegible] Mich. C. 8 p. c. '69 110	100 do........ 87¼
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. Bds. 109	300 do........ b30 87¾
[illegible] do........ 103½	300 do........ 87¾
[illegible] do........ s30 103½	100 do........ b10 87¾
[illegible] Alt. & T. H. 1st M. 98½	100 do........ b10 87¾
[illegible] Alt. & T. H. 2d M. 94	600 Ill. Cen. R. Bd. Scp. 81
[illegible] Mil. & P. du C. 1st M. 101	2000 do........ 82
[illegible] Al. & T. H. Inc. B. 65¾	700 Clev. & Pitts. R........ 25¾
[illegible] do........ 64	100 do........ s30 26
[illegible] Chi. & N. W. Asn. R. 88	41 Clev., Col. & Cin. R. 123
[illegible] Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 37	1300 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R........ 43
[illegible] do........ 37½	450 do........ 43¼
[illegible] do........ 37½	50 do........ s60 43¾
[illegible] Tol. & Wab. 1st M. 89½	50 do........ 42¾
[illegible] do........ 90	3000 do........ 44
[illegible] Tol. & Wab. 2d M. 64½	100 do........ s30 44¾
[illegible] do........ 65	100 do........ s30 44¾
[illegible] C. & Tol. S. F. Bds. 100	3000 do........ 44¾
1,000 do........ 103½	100 do........ 44¾
[illegible] P. F. W. & C. 1st M. 104½	2275 M. S. & N. I. G. Stock 80
[illegible] do........ 104	1500 do........ 80¾
[illegible] P. F. W. & C. 2d M. 93	200 do........ b10 80¾
[illegible] do........ 93½	110 do........ b30 80¾
[illegible] do........ 93½	100 do........ 80¾
[illegible] P. F. W. & C. 3d M. 72½	75 Panama Railroad 146
[illegible] Bk. of Commerce 95	25 do........ 144¾
[illegible] do........ 95½	75 do........ 146
[illegible] do........ 95¾	800 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip 82
[illegible] Bank State of N. Y. 96	200 do........ 81¾
5 Metropolitan Bank 102½	200 do........ s30 81¾
[illegible] do........ 103	300 do........ 81¾
[illegible] American Gold 123½	300 do........ 81¾
5 Del. & Hud. Can. Co. 111	500 Clev. & Tol. R. s30 71¾
[illegible] do........ 112	[illegible] do........ 71¾
[illegible] Penn. Coal Co. 110	[illegible] do........ 72
[illegible] Cumb. Coal Pref. 14	[illegible] do........ 72¼
[illegible] do........ 13½	600 Chic. & Rock Isl. R. 82
[illegible] Pacific M. Steam Co. 124½	150 do........ 82⅝
[illegible] do........ 125	50 do........ 82½
[illegible] do........ s5 125¼	50 do........ 82¾
[illegible] do........ s30 125	100 Chic., Bur. & Q. R. 104
[illegible] do........ s10 125	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R. R. 33
[illegible] do........ 123½	100 do........ 37¼
[illegible] do........ 120	100 do........ b30 37½
[illegible] Gal. & Chic. R. R. b30 83	150 do........ 37
[illegible] do........ 84¼	50 do........ 37¾
[illegible] do........ 84½	30 Mil. & P. Du C. 1st pref. 100
[illegible] do........ 84¼	50 Ind. & Cin. R........ 49
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R........ 105¾	50 Del., L. & W. R........ 110
[illegible] do........ 104	100 Tol. & Wab. R........ 50
[illegible] do........ s30 104½	10 do........ 50
[illegible] Harlem R. Pref........ 48¾	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. R........ 60
[illegible] do........ 48¾	250 do........ 60
[illegible] do........ 49½	130 do........ 60
[illegible] do........ 49	150 do........ 60

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 104⅝	300 Hud. River R. s30 68¾
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 104½	400 do........ 69¼
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '74, Cou. 93½	400 do........ 69¼
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, '90 57¾	500 do........ s30 69¾
[illegible] Mo. St. 6s........ 57	200 do........ 69¼
[illegible]	200 Harlem R. Pref. s30 48¾
[illegible]	100 do........ 48¾
4,000 Erie R. 4th M. B. 101¼	300 do........ 49½
[illegible] Clev. & Pitt. 2d M. [illegible]	300 Reading R........ 77
[illegible] do........ [illegible]	300 do........ 77¼
[illegible] P. F. W. & C. 2d M. 93¼	100 Mich. Cen. R........ 88½
[illegible] Chi. & N. W. As. B. 68	100 do........ 88⅜
2,000 American Gold........ 123	200 do........ 88¼
[illegible] do........ 122¾	300 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. 45¾
[illegible] do........ 122½	100 do........ 45¼
[illegible] Cumb. Coal Pref. 13½	400 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 79¾
[illegible] Pac. M. Steam. Co. 121	200 do........ b30 80
[illegible] do........ 120	[illegible] do........ 79¾
[illegible] N. Y. Central R. 104¾	700 Ill. C. R. Scrip. 81¾
[illegible] Erie Railway........ 58¼	200 do........ 81¾
[illegible] Erie R. Pref........ 88	300 do........ 82
[illegible] do........ 88⅜	500 Clev. & Pitts. R........ 26
[illegible] do........ 88½	1,100 Gal. & Chic. R........ 84¼
[illegible] do........ 88¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R........ 71½
[illegible] Chi., Bur. & Q. R. 104	100 do........ 71⅞
[illegible] do........ 105	300 Chi. & R. Isl. R........ 82½
[illegible] Harlem Railroad........ 24	100 do........ 82¾

MONDAY, Oct. 6—A. M.

The Public Credit of the United States, after the recent ample provisions and solemn pledge of faith by Congress to perpetual payments of the semi-annual interest in Gold, requires no formal defence. Its assailants thus far, on this side the Atlantic at least—and from the other side we have ceased to look for fairness on the subject—have not ventured to question the unvarying integrity of the Government, from the foundation of the Constitution in 1790, to the present hour, in reference to the administration of the Public Stocks. The prompt payment of interest has been invariably cared for, and on at least two notable occasions the principal has been anticipated by purchase, and paid off at a liberal premium to the holders, both foreign and domestic. This was done when some of our Public Stocks bore but 3 ⅌ cent. interest. It was subsequently done at the high figure of *one hundred and twenty-one per cent.* for the 6 ⅌ cent. Stocks, thirteen or fourteen years before maturity, and only six or seven years after their issue for the support of the Mexican War—which gave us a golden empire on the Pacific—at about their par value, the Loan of 1847 being issued on the conversion of Treasury Bills at par, and the Loan of 1848, after the Peace of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, at 103½ ⅌ cent.

When, after the general suspension of specie payments at the close of the first nine months of the present war, it was apprehended that the future prompt payment of the Public Interest in Gold might be endangered, Congress came forward with a specific pledge of the Customs Revenue to this object, requiring this revenue to be paid exclusively in gold at the Custom-house, after the United States Notes of the issue of July 17, 1861, on the face of which there was a pledge to receive them *for all dues* to the Government, should be retired. This was no barren or inadequate provision at the time it was made in February last. It was subsequently rendered doubly secure by the new Tariff Act of July. And at the present rate of Customs the means in Gold thus specifically appropriated, amount to nearly four times the annual interest on all the Public Stocks, Treasury Bills, Temporary Deposits in the Treasury and One-year Certificates of Government indebtedness. In other terms, the Customs Revenue of the current fiscal year will approximate, if it does not exceed, eighty millions, while the interest upon the entire Public Debt, averaging only about 4 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, (the United States Notes of Circulation free of interest, constituting a large share of the total,) amounts to only $22,000,000 or $24,000,000 ⅌ annum. On the Funded Stocks alone, and the three-year Treasury Bonds, fundable into a twenty-year Stock, the amount is as follows:

On [illegible]	$1,380,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	360,000
Total, [illegible] 7 ⅌ cents	$6,000,000
On [illegible] 6 ⅌ cents	1,380,000
[illegible] Funded	$7,380,000
On $130,000,000 7.30 Treasury Bonds	9,490,000

After the 19th of August and the 1st of October, 1862, the last charge will be reduced by conversion to $7,800,000. The temporary Loans—including Deposits with the Treasury—and the United States Notes of Circulation on the 1st of July amounted to about $352,000,000, making the total Public Debt at that time $512,000,000, the entire interest charge averaging 4.15 ⅌ cent.

The class of New 6 ⅌ cent. Stock, amounting thus far by the conversion of United States Notes of lawful tender to about $10,000,000, although drawn at twenty years date, is subject to redemption in five years; hence the title of 5-20 Stock. That it will be redeemed or the interest reduced is so certain as the ability of the Government to borrow money at 5 ⅌ cent. on a long Stock, after the peace. Meanwhile it affords *the very best and cheapest investment of money* until the finances and business of the country return to their normal condition, after the war, which the market affords at par value. The Gold paid upon it for semi-annual interest in May and November renders it, with the present premium on Gold, a *seven and a half per cent. security*, or within a small fraction of it. It therefore commends itself to the favor of every careful man who, without desiring to place his money beyond his control longer than five years, is yet anxious to secure a liberal interest thereon, certain to be paid to him twice a year, in *Gold*, while our war troubles continue.

1. First-class New-York Central 7 ⅌ cents. (no mortgage,) redeemable in 1876, at 113¾ ⅌ cent., yield an annual average interest in currency, of 6⅛ ⅌ cent. a year.

2. Second-class Erie 7 ⅌ cents., (mortgage after $3,000,000 prior lien,) redeemable in 1879, at 113 ⅌ cent., yield an annual average in currency, of 5⅞ ⅌ cent. a year.

3. Third-class Erie 7 ⅌ cents., (mortgage after prior liens, of $7,000,000,) redeemable in 1883, at 109 ⅌ cent., yield an annual average in currency, of 6⅛ ⅌ cent. a year.

To yield 6 ⅌ cent. interest in gold, or its present currency equivalent, 7½ ⅌ cent. a year, the foregoing should now be selling in the market as follows:

	Rate to pay 7½.	Price at S. Ex.
New-York Centrals, 1876, Aug.	$95 71	$113 50
Eries, 1879, March	93 21	113 00
Eries, 1883, March	94 75	109 00

The 6 ⅌ cent. Public Stock of 1881, is now selling at only 104½ ⅌ cent., or 103 ⅌ cent., *exclusive of accumulated interest since 1st July.* The new 6 ⅌ cents. 5-20 years, 102¾ ⅌ cent., or par, exclusive of interest accumulated since the 1st May. In reply to an inquiry on the subject, Mr. PRICE has favored us with the following calculation of the relative value, as an investment, of these two classes of the Public Stocks:

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1862.

The value of a 6 ⅌ cent. stock, twenty years [illegible] as compared with a 5 ⅌ cent. stock at par [illegible] having five years to run at 6 ⅌ cent. and fifteen years at 5 ⅌ cent. is, [illegible] 107.77 ⅌ cent.

Applying this to the present issue, allowance should be made for variations in date, and consequent difference in amount of accumulated interest.

JOSEPH M. PRICE.

Relatively, and with a certain view to speculation upon future market values, this Stock is not so cheap as the 6 ⅌ cent. Stock of 1881 irredeemable, or the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds, convertible into a 6 ⅌ cent. of 1884, irredeemable for the twenty years. These are now, by all odds, the cheapest and, in every sense, most desirable Public Stocks or Railway Bonds, of high credit, now selling in the market. And without desiring to even make the attempt to account for the vagaries and sudden impulses of speculation—and least of all, such a speculation as is now going on in Wall-street—we avail ourselves of the carefully compiled Tables of Relative Values of Mr. JOSEPH M. PRICE, the President of the Oriental Bank in this City, to demonstrate the wide and singular difference now made between the first, second and third classes of Railway Mortgages, paying 7 ⅌ cent. interest *in currency*, and the 6 ⅌ cent. Public Stock of 1881, interest payable in gold. We take the former at last Saturday's quotations:

Making the proper allowances for the difference of interest, the relative market price should stand as follows:

New Stock, May and November........102¾
Stock of 1881, July and January........109.37

The 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Bonds carry 2.60 per cent.—or 1-30 per cent. per annum—extra interest before their conversion into the long Stock. Their relative worth to the New Stock at par and interest, or the Stock of 1881 at 107.77 and interest, would, therefore, be about 110 per cent. and interest. They are now selling at only 105 and interest. They yield at par with the current premium on Gold, 8.96 per cent. a year in Currency.

We have been led to the foregoing comparisons, not from any conviction that Gold is to long continue one-fourth or one-fifth, or even one-tenth more valuable in the market than United States Notes of lawful tender, but on the favorite hypothesis of many of the speculators in Wall-street—that Railway Bonds and other investments paying their interest in Currency have gone up, and must continue to go up, from the redundancy, so called, of United States Notes and consequent appreciation of Gold. This reasoning virtually makes Gold the arbitrary instead of the lawful standard, and to this arbitrary standard, if you please, we merely desire to conform a proper relative estimate of the Public Stocks of the United States, *which pay their interest exclusively in Gold, come weal or come woe, in peace or in war;* insisting on the higher grade of the credit and absolute security of these Stocks above all comparison.

But there is, we are aware, another side to the argument. The contingency of Foreign War, or non-intercourse with France and England, would stop the receipts in Gold from Customs. True; but in that case resort would be had to our system of Inland Revenue, now applicable only to keeping down the principal of the Public Debt. One-third or one-fourth of it diverted to the purchase of Gold wherewith to pay the Public Interest, pending such a state of things, would probably meet the emergency. But yield the whole, if need be, to preserve inviolate the public faith pledged to the fund-holders of the United States, would be the general verdict of the country, even while the temporary suspension of our Import and Export trade, by reason of Foreign War, might seriously embarrass many of our Railways and Banks in the prompt payment of their interest and dividends. The new system of Inland Revenue, in its practical working, is to yield a vastly larger income than the act of Congress was shaped for. The wealth of the country is larger, its ability to consume the domestic manufactures of every kind and nature upon which the excise is laid, and its activity in the employment of stamps much greater than was calculated upon by the framers of the Act. If peace with the great Powers of Europe is preserved to us, our Inland Revenue will soon remove the vague but oft-repeated apprehension or assertion, that our Public Debt is to roll up so rapidly as to make the supply of the New Stock inexhaustible. This sort of argument has been the favorite mode of assailing the financial policy and resources of the Government, for more than a year past. The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury were rejected as wholly inadequate for the late fiscal year. Yet after settling up in the last quarter, the averages of the previous or Winter quarter, which had to await the Loan and Currency Act of Feb. 25, and the engraving of the first issue of United States Notes under it, the Public Debt, on the 30th June, 1862, was actually inside the estimate of the Report of the Secretary to Congress, made in December. The War expenditure paid in the fourth quarter amounted to $160,000,000. On this fact, without explanation, it has been asserted that our War expenditure is at the rate of eight hundred millions per annum. Hence it is inferred that Congress, in December, will have to vote more Loans *and more Currency*, for the support of the current fiscal year. The carpers at the Government, and the advocates of a speculation on the Stock Exchange, based on the depreciation in the National Currency, instead of the intrinsic appreciation of Stock values, are equally ready to advance or encourage this opinion, though of course from very different motives.

The supply at par of New Stock already authorized by the Act of Congress, Feb. 25, is not necessarily to be rapid or unlimited. Only the *first issue of United States Notes, of lawful tender*, under this funding act, is absolutely convertible *at the will of the holder. The* second issue, authorized in July, may not be thus cheaply converted in the event of an early peace. The *power is reserved* to the Secretary, in such case to sell his stock, and stop the conversion of U. S. Notes by paying them off in Gold. This contingency may at present seem *very remote*, but the peace would soon enable the Government to do better with the New Stock than by exchanging it at par for United States Notes, is by no means improbable.

The trade of the past week was again on a liberal scale though not so large as through the previous fortnight—on account of the equinoctial storm which impeded the lading of Domestic Produce and landing of Foreign Goods. The Customs fell off from the same cause, the amount for the week being $949,000 against $1,199,000 the previous week. The Customs Revenue for the whole month of September amounted to $5,304,000, and at the ports of the country to about $6,500,000. This sum deducted from the outstanding issue of United State Notes for Custom-House absorption, as it stood at the close of August, left about $25,800,000 at the close of September, or, in round numbers, about twenty-five millions at the present date. The price of these Notes closed 119¾ on Saturday, or a net rise of 2 ⅌ cent. during the week, while Gold rose from 121½ to 124¼, and subsequently returned to 123 ⅌ cent., at which the price left off on Saturday afternoon. The Banks have gained about $2,500,000 on their Specie line, principally from the Sub-Treasury. The Export of Specie for the week is less than the receipts from California. About $350,000 came in from New-Orleans. The Banks have run up their Deposit line to about $160,000,000 and have also rapidly increased their Loans and Discounts by reason of an improved demand for Money from the Stock Exchange.

The following table denotes the further extraordinary rise on the Railway and state shares and bonds at the Stock Exchange, accompanied by a magnitude of transactions from day to day seldom equaled in the movements of speculation in Wall Street. The heaviest amount of sales was on Saturday, and while in the middle of the day there were some signs of a reaction against prices, the closing business in the afternoon not only restored, in many cases, the quotations of the morning, but gave evidences of an unabated interest in the upward course of the market.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ⅌ ct. Stock of U. S. of '81	101¾@104¾
New-York Central	90⅜@105⅝@104⅞
New-York and Erie	48½@58⅜@57⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	83½@90@84⅛
Rock Island	75@83@82⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	71@80¾
Michigan Southern	36⅛@44⅝
Michigan Central	78@87¾@86⅛
Toledo	65⅜@72⅛
Galena	79⅝@84⅛
Illinois Central	73⅞@82@81
Panama	141@146 ex div.
Pacific Mail	117⅞@120¾
Missouris	49@58@55⅛
Tennessees	50@56
Hudson River	60⅞@70@69⅛
Harlem Preferred	46@49
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	24@28¾@25

While one party is operating for the rise on the Currency theory, adverted to in another place, a second class of *Bull* speculators take the more tenable ground that the improved and in many instances largely increased business on the Railways, together with the accumulation of private wealth by reason of an active commerce and enormous war expenses at home, should largely advance all Dividend paying securities, and give a higher market value to such of the Railway Stocks as seem to be rapidly approaching a steady Dividend paying basis. One of the arguments advanced by the latter is, that our Railway system is practically completed, and no material further issue of Bonds or Shares is likely to come on the market. At the same time a considerable supply of new material for speculation on the Stock Exchange has been derived from the successful reorganization of the Western lines which were broken down in their finances some years ago. This is giving vitality to a vast amount of Second and Third Mortgages which had been deemed almost hopeless after the bankruptcy of the companies. As these are brought forward, under their reorganized form, to sell from 75 to 95 ⅌ cent., the more established Bonds, or such as were rescued from embarrassment, as in the case of the Erie, Michigan Southern, &c., have risen considerably above par and seem to be in daily increasing favor. The greatest rise, however, is marked in the common shares of New-York Central, Erie, Michigan Southern, Toledo, Reading, &c., as will be seen by reference to our list. At the very close of the week a new speculative demand for Missouri and Tennessee State Stocks sprung up, causing a rapid rise of 5 ⅌ cent. The Government securities rose during the week about 3½ per cent. The general market left off buoyant.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our Saturday's paper, were $4,589,997, against $1,699,352 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce, $3,870,460 against $3,042,333 same week last year. The Exports of Specie $713,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for eight months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1862	$119,804,000
Add five weeks since Sept. 1	21,434,221
Total to date, 1862	$141,238,221
Against same time, 1861	101,227,721
Increase since Jan 1	$40,010,500

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1862	$91,311,000
Add five weeks since Sept. 1	17,302,261
Total to date, 1862	$108,663,261
Against same time, 1861	98,571,219
Increase since Jan. 1	$10,092,042

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 were	$40,758,000
Add since 1st September	3,755,000
Total to date, 1862	44,513,000
Against same time, 1861	3,279,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$41,234,000

There was a general advance on the City Bank Shares on Saturday. The following were the bids:

New-York	103	Bank of the Republic	98
Merchants'	100	Bank of N. America	105
Mechanics'	109	Metropolitan	109
Union	102½	Nassau	100
America	107½	Shoe and Leather	96½
Tradesmen's	101	Continental	87
State of New-York	96	Commonwealth	90
Commerce	98	Importers' & Traders'	98
American Exchange	97½	Park	111½

The Railway Mortgages were bid for as follows—prices firm, and, in most instances higher than on Friday:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	105	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext'd	60
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	112½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	52
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv't '76	113	Chic. & N. W. 1sts. 2d m.	80½
Erie firsts, '68	115	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	85
Erie seconds, '79	112	Chi. & N. W. seconds	57¾
Erie thirds, '83	107½	Del., Lac. & W. 1sts	108
Erie fourths, '80	100½	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	103
Erie fifths, '88	90½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	90
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	99	Tol. & Wab. seconds	64½
Hudson firsts '69	113½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	50
Hudson thirds, '75	102½	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	102
Harlem seconds, '64	104	Gal. & Chi. seconds	109
Harlem thirds, '68	93½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	103
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., '69-72	110	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103½
M. C. n. f. 8 ⅌ c., '82	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	103½
Chi. Bur. & Qu. 1st	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94½
M. S. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	97½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	72
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	105	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	93½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	104½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	83
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	99	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	72
T. H. & Alton 2ds, s. f.	93½	T. H. Income seconds	64
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	36	D., M. and Tol.	80
Chi. & N. W. Gr. Bay, ex.	26		

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FISCAL YEAR.

	1861-62.	1860-61.
October	$173,260 89	$193,950 63
November	197,361 77	169,548 71
December	240,282 96	220,370 19
January	207,330 18	223,157 37
February	261,568 10	205,342 69
March	308,963 46	167,559 96
April	[illegible]	130,750 [illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$2,626,712 78	[illegible]
Increase for year		$637,014 64
Increase last month		65,694 60
Expenses of operating road on		$2,626,712 00
At estimated rate of 60 per cent		1,576,027 00
Leaving net earnings		$1,050,685 00
Interest on entire debt		650,000 00
Net income		$400,685 00

Equal to full 10 per cent on Capital Stock, were the unfunded debt of the Company paid off. This debt, we understand, is now reduced to about $300,000, which a few months more of net earnings will cancel.

The Michigan Southern Road earned in—

September, 1862	$276,100
September, 1861	235,690
Increase	$40,410

The following are the Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

American Gold	$1 23⅝	Spanish Dollars	$1 28
Sovereigns	5 85	Mexican Dollars	1 22
Twenty Francs, Naps	4 65	German Crowns	1 15
Ten Thalers	8 75	French Crowns	1 15
Ten Guilders	4 60	Five Francs	1 10
Spanish Doubloons	19 00	Eng. Silver, ⅌ £ ster.	5 60
Patriot Doubloons	18 25	Spanish and Mexican Quarters, ⅌ oz.	1 35
American Silver	1 17		

The following opinion on the duration of the Internal Revenue Act is important:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

SIR: The opinion expressed by me upon the practical questions submitted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his letter dated Aug. 8, 1862, resulted from the assumption that Congress intended to subject to duty articles removed from the place of manufacture for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer within the United States or Territories thereof, after the 1st of September, irrespective of the time when the articles were produced; that, as to such articles, the circumstance most prominent in the consideration of the Legislature was the removal for consumption or delivery; and that, therefore, the purpose was to tax all articles remaining within the ownership of the producer, and substantially in the condition in which they were when produced. This view, of course, rendered it necessary to hold that by removal from the place of manufacture something was intended which should work a substantial change in the condition of the articles removed. I am of opinion that the view thus taken is the one most consistent with the terms and arrangement of the various provisions contained in the 75th section of the act; but I am assured by members of Congress of high intelligence who, from the part they took in the legislation in question, must be thoroughly informed upon the subject, that such was not the actual intention of the Legislature; and the published debates, to which I have been referred, and which I have examined, fully confirm their statements. I am now entirely satisfied that the general purpose of Congress was to tax only articles produced after the 1st of September; and that the special object of the inclusion of the seventy-fifth section of the excise law, was to provide a means of readily distinguishing between articles produced before and those produced after that date; and that, to avoid all dispute as to the date of production, it was provided, in effect, that articles which should be permitted to remain in the place of manufacture on that day although actually manufactured afterward; thus placing it within the option of the producer to have articles actually produced before the 1st September subjected to the tax as exempted therefrom, and rendering it impracticable for him to pass off articles produced after that date as having been produced before. Such having been the intention of Congress, it would seem to be but proper, in the application of the law, to give effect to that intention, if this be practicable without undue violence to the language employed in the act. I consider it to be entirely practicable. Indeed, the construction thus required is, as to a part of the language of the act, more literal than that which I was, at first, led to apply. I refer to the last clause of the seventy-fifth section. All that is necessary for the purpose stated, is to apply a strict construction to the term "place of manufacture;" and to hold that any removal therefrom before the day mentioned will exempt the articles removed, from the tax. An absolutely literal construction, however, is still not admissible, since the ordinary storerooms connected with the manufactory must be included as part of the place of manufacture; otherwise, the object of the entire provision would be defeated. I am, then, of opinion that, by "the place of manufacture," must be understood the premises where the manufacture is carried on, together with the ordinary storerooms therewith connected and used for the storage of goods produced at the manufactory; and that any removal of goods therefrom before the 1st of September, which was intended, and will clearly serve to distinguish such goods from [illegible] were produced [illegible] previous to [illegible].

EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor.
Hon. S. P. CHASE, Sec'y of the Treasury.

The following letter from Commissioner BOUTWELL explains itself:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Oct. 1, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 29th of September has been received. In reply to the inquiries contained therein, let me say to you that, under the present circumstances, the stamp is not absolutely necessary until the 1st of January, 1863. All instruments, therefore, made previous to that date will be valid without stamp. No prosecutions will be allowed till stamps are issued, as no one but collectors can inform against parties who neglect to use stamps.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.
JAS. M. BROWN, of BROWN BROTHERS & Co., Exchange Bankers, New-York.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company held in Toledo on Wednesday, the following persons were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: ABRAHAM BOODY, New-York; JOSEPH B. VARNUM, New-York; [illegible], New-York; ISAAC H. KNOX, New-York; WILLIAM BAKER, Toledo; WARREN WAYNE, JAMES SPEARS, Lafayette; GEORGE CECIL, Logansport; JOHN ROSS, New-York; WILLIAM KIDD, Rochester; FRANCIS W. TRACY, Buffalo; CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, Albany; JAMES R. JESSUP, New-York.

The Van Nest Gap Tunnel.

The completion of this stupendous work, which, had it not been for the overshadowing proportions of the rebellion, would have commanded a goodly share of public attention, has been permitted to be accomplished without any demonstration, or even a passing public notice. The tunnel is excavated for double track, is 3,002 feet long, and penetrates the Oxford Mountain at Van Nest Gap, near the flourishing and beautiful village of Oxford Furnace, N. J. It was built for the Warren railroad, being part of the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and was commenced in 1854, by RUTTER & DU PUY, contractors, and was finished some months since, by Messrs. MCALLISTER & WHEELING, both of the latter having been interested in the work since the commencement. The rock is of a syenitic formation, and during the progress of the job almost every form of underground operations proved necessary. From the hard, seamless rock, offering the most stubborn resistance to construction, every degree of formation was encountered, to quicksand, with an unusual quantity of water. Almost one-half of the Tunnel is substantially timbered and arched with stone masonry; the balance being carefully and skillfully excavated through the solid rock, requires no artificial support.

The work was prosecuted with that degree of rapidity, dictated by the interests of the Company, and was attended with less of accidents and riots than usually mark undertakings of such magnitude. In the parapet, at the west end of the tunnel, is a handsome marble slab, on which is chiseled the dates of commencement and completion, and the names of the President of the Warren Railroad, Mr. JOHN J. BLAIR, the Chief Engineer, Mr. JAMES ARCHBALD, and the contractors Messrs. MCALLISTER and WHEELING—to whose energy and ability this great work will prove a lasting and enduring monument. The Warren Railroad is leased and operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and the good effect on the interests of each Company, caused by the completion of this work, by which about six miles of heavy grade and stiff curvature is avoided in the round trip, cannot but be marked.

No heavy grades or other impediments to long coal trains now present themselves from the summit near Scranton to tide-water. The capacity of the road is ample; its past has been marked with success; and while the greatest credit is due to the originators of the enterprise, the ability of the present administration cannot fail to bring all the anticipations of its most sanguine friends to a speedy realization.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 4—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 33 bbls. Ashes, 16,596 bbls. Flour, 244 bbls. and 600 bags Corn Meal, 128,817 bushels Wheat, 47,724 bushels Corn, 613 bushels Rye, 7,906 bushels Oats, 3,620 pkgs. Provisions, and 800 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been scarce and quiet at $7 12½ for Pots and $7 37½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 206 bbls., including 160 bbls. Pots, and 46 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Yellow has been in demand at 38c.@40c., cash, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A very fair business has been transacted in this line during the past week. The demand from Western buyers has been more animated. Prices of desirable styles have favored sellers. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "The demand has been very active during the past week, and Western dealers have operated quite freely in the market. There has also been a good request on account of the New-England trade. Indeed, sales have been considerably in advance of the supply, as manufacturers have not as yet settled down to their Fall work; consequently, stocks are reduced and prices very firm. The call for pegged brogans, grain boots, and army shoes, is still on the increase, and Government agents do not allow these descriptions to accumulate. The shipments of Boots and Shoes from Boston, for the past nine months, have been 365,539 cases, against 310,583 in 1861, showing this year an increase of 59,000 cases. During the same period in 1860 there were sent from Boston 548,541 cases, and in 1859, 602,397. The falling off in Southern trade, this year, owing to the war, amounts to some 200,000 cases, which, as but little of the deficiency is supplied from abroad, accounts for the extreme destitution and almost fabulous prices in that quarter. The sales for the week, including exports, foot up 11,609 cases, of which 5,083 were sent to New-York and Pennsylvania, 3,142 to the Border Slave States, 3,130 to the Western States; included in the Western were 80 cases sent to San Francisco, and 52 cases to Sacramento, Cal. There were also 146 cases sent to New-Orleans, and about 90 to Canada and the Provinces."

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 870 bags Rio, part at 23c.; 150 bags Santos at 23½c.; and 400 bags Maracaibo on private terms ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet, to-day, at 55½c.@56c. for Middlings, ⅌ lb.

FISH—All kinds have been in brisk request at full and buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in good request for shipment and home use at advancing prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,500 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 25@$5 55; poor to choice extra State, at $5 60@$5 95, chiefly at $5 70@$5 80. Superfine Western, inferior to choice, as $5 30@$5 55; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 75@$6 00; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 15 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35	@$5 55
Extra State	5 60	@ 5 95
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 55
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 75	@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 00	@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 20	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 75

Southern Flour is in active demand at rising prices; sales 2,700 bbls., at $6@$6 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 65@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 75@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and buoyant; sales to-day 1,500 bbls. extra at $5 80@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $3 25@$4 50 for fine and superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey; $3 70 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been abundant, and prices have been depressed to-day. The export demand has been less animated, in view of the unfavorable advices from Liverpool. The reported sales since our last comprise 125,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 35@$1 50; Amber Western, at $1 29@$1 32; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 23@$1 29; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 20@$1 23; Milwaukee Club, at $1 13@$1 19; Chicago Spring at $1 06@$1 16, and White Kentucky $1 51 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at full prices. Sales since our last, 69,000 bushels, to arrive, at 58½c.@60½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 54c.@58½c. for Eastern do.; 43c.@53c. for unsound do., ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in moderate request at 80c.@82c., according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been quiet, including Canada, poor to prime, at 55c.@60c.; Western, at 55c.@60c.; and State, at 56c.@60c. ⅌ bushel. Barley has not varied materially.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston, 800 bales, at 12c., cash, ⅌ yard.

HAY—North River has been in good supply and fair demand, at 55c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Find ready buyers at 16c.@18c. for New, and 13c. for Old, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been light and sales fair during the past week. Prices have advanced slightly. Week's receipts, 26,091 Hides, and 30 bales do.; sales 60,074 Hides, including, according to Messrs. [illegible], 7,300 Buenos Ayres, [illegible] 24 lbs., 24c.@24½c.; 600 Buenos Ayres Kips, 11 lbs., 23c.; 600 Cordova, 23 lbs., 23½c.; 2,000 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 23c., cash, usual selection; [illegible] Rio Grande, Kips, 11 lbs., on private terms; [illegible] California, 23 lbs., 23c. cash, usual selection; 750 California Kips, 11 lbs., on private terms; 400 Maracaibo, 22 lbs., at 20c.; 1,000 Maracaibo, dry-salted, 22 lbs., at 16c.; 500 Aspinwall, 18 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 800 Rio Hache, 18 lbs., on private terms; 774 Maranham, dry-salted, 26 lbs., at 16½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,800 Savanilla, 24 lbs., and 2,100 Wet-salted Rio Grande, 45 lbs.@50 lbs. on private terms; 2,300 City Slaughter, 60 lbs.@75 lbs. at 8c.@8½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 423,500 dry hides, 12,500 wet-salted hides, and 1,100 bales East India Hides, viz.: 149,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 73,500 Rio Grande; 44,000 California, &c.; 20,000 Orinoco, 24,000 Porto Cabello, &c.; 12,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 16,000 Minas, Para and Maranham, 6,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 7,500 [illegible] 5,000 Wet-salted Domestic, 1,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande, 6,000 Wet-salted [illegible]. Stocks at other ports—At Boston, 52,500 hides and 1,100 bales [illegible]; at Salem, 5,000 hides; at Philadelphia, 4,000 hides; at Baltimore, 2,000 hides.

LEATHER—The demand has been fair for Sole, especially hemlock tanned, prime heavy and middle weights of which have advanced 1c. ⅌ lb., in view of the light supply available. Prices of other kinds have not varied materially. [illegible] 80,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, [illegible] at 45c.@50c.; 175 bbls. New-Orleans, at 52c.@[illegible]; 140 hhds. and bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive. Small lots of Spirits Turpentine were sold at $2 25@[illegible] ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively request at $11 75@$11 75 for Mess, and $10 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales 3,250 bbls. Cut Meats are selling slowly, at 5½c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders ⅌ lb. Bacon is active and firm at 6⅛c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,350 tierces and bbls., for future and [illegible] delivery, at 9⅛c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is dull and heavy; sales 100 bbls., at $10@$11 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess ⅌ bbl. The Government contract for Extra Mess was awarded at $10 [illegible] for [illegible] bbls.; $10 [illegible] for [illegible] bbls., and $10 60 for [illegible] bbls. Prime Mess $20@$21 50 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is active and firm, at 14c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@20c. for commons to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers, at 8c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales, 800 bags East India, part at $8 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been more sought after, at former prices, including Liverpool Fine at $1 87½@[illegible] and do. Ground at $1 15@$1 20 ⅌ sack; and Turks Island at 32c.@33c. ⅌ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude is in request at [illegible]. Messrs. [illegible], of Boston, in their monthly circular, say: "The market has continued very quiet during the month, sales generally confined to small parcels of good quality, and prices at the close may be quoted at 12c.@13½c., cash. In view of the high rates of Exchange, holders of East India goods are not disposed to press their stocks for sale. About one-half of the deliveries during the month have been from lots imported by consumers, or bought by them some time since 'to arrive.' The arrivals during the month have been: the *Eliza* at New-York; and the *Charles Cooper, R. B. Forbes, Lady* [illegible], *Almeda* and *Lizzie Moses* at this port. Some small parcels have also arrived at New-York and Philadelphia from Europe."

SKINS—Have been quiet, at previous quotations.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 850 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 9½c.@10⅝c., and Cuba at 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 74,000 lbs., at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls., in lots, at [illegible], chiefly at 33c.@33½c., ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—Has been more sought after during the past week, at essentially unaltered quotations. Sales have been reported of 180,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, at 58c.@62½c.; 10,000 lbs. California, at 28c.@44c.; 350 bales African, at 19c.@33c.; 150 bales East India, at 35c.@43c., and 200 bales Cape and other Foreign, on private terms. In Boston sales have been made of 250,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at from 57c.@65c. ⅌ lb., as to quality; [illegible] 341 bales Cape, Mediterranean and Sandwich Island, and 260 bales Spanish, at prices in the range of quotations.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been transacted, to-day, at our revised quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 11½d.@11¾d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 7s. ⅌ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Cotton, [illegible] ⅌ lb.; Bacon and Lard, 35s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 35s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ⅌ tce.; Bacon and Lard 40s.@42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Oil, 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain at 12½d.@13½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ⅌ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ⅌ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Dutch Brig to a direct port in the United Kingdom, 8,000 Wheat at 14d.; a British brig, same voyage, Wheat, 13½d.; a bark, 300 tons, to Gibraltar for orders, 2,600 bbls. Flour, [illegible]; one, 250 tons, to Malaga and back, $4,800; a British brig, 224 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, $15,000; a British bark, 336 tons, to St. Jago, Cuba, $3,000; a British brig, 289 tons, to Matanzas, $2,800; a schr., 154 tons, to Guadaloupe, [illegible] port charges not paid; a Br. brig, 1,600 bbls., to Gulf of Mexico and back, $1,900; a brig, 200 tons, to West Indies and back, $2,000; ship *Bavaria*, 900 tons, to Melbourne; a ship, (now at Boston,) 1,000 tons, from Philadelphia to San Francisco; a brig, 268 tons, hence to South America and back; a bark, 275 tons, from Sicily to New-York; a brig, 175 tons, to north side Cuba and back; one, 175 tons, to Gulf of Mexico and back, and a schooner, 205 tons, from Turks Islands to New-York, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. [illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 1
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 2
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 8
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 11
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 11
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 15
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 18
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

THE MOTHER OF ROBERT AND JOHN GIBBONS wishes to hear from them. They were raised at Newtown-Hamilton, County Armagh, Ireland. Five years ago John Gibbons resided at Port Jefferson, Long Island, and Robert Gibbons at Baltimore. Send information to JAMES YOUNG, No. 421 8th-av., New-York. Baltimore papers will confer a favor by noticing this.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE.
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, HORSES.—1,000 HORSES WANTED for the United States Government. Said horses to be of dark colors, from fifteen and a-half to sixteen hands high, and from five to nine years old. Mares not wanted. Apply to the undersigned. AMOS S. [illegible], Nos. 71 and 73 East 24th-st., New-York.

$400.—FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, WAGON and harness; mare can trot inside of three minutes; or will sell the mare separate. Inquire at the Washington Stables, No. 430 5th-av.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 139 Times Office.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c. No. [illegible]-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works Paterson, N. J.

TO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS—WANTED to purchase, an entire set of machinery for the purpose. Address Box No. 666 New York Post-office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLASER'S marble works, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 14th-st., [illegible]-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—[illegible] County Medical Society [illegible] Physicians and Surgeons, corner [illegible] on MONDAY EVENING next, the 6th inst., [illegible] an election of officers will take place. [illegible] E. S. Dowse, M. D., Secretary.

THE GENERAL PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY will hold a meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, in St. John's Chapel—the place of the General Convention, at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by several Bishops and other members of the Convention.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

THE ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION solicit donations of money, clothing, groceries, vegetables and fruit, at their depot, Ward School No. 14, in Twenty-seventh-st., near 3d-av.

FOR ADOPTION.—A BOY, A VERY PRETTY child, six months old, for adoption. Apply [illegible] a note to Mrs. S. ROBINSON [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

[illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE FRENCH SPY.

[illegible] MINSTRELS—HALL OF MUSIC, [illegible], BROOKLYN. THE MISCHIEVOUS MON[illegible].

[illegible] OF THE WORLD—No. [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI—[illegible], Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

[illegible] another great battle and another [illegible] victory this morning, fought and won at [illegible], [illegible] information of an official character [illegible] reached Washington, to the effect that the [illegible] rebel forces, under VAN DORN, PRICE and LOVELL, on Saturday attacked our forces [illegible], but were repulsed with great slaughter, [illegible], leaving their dead and wounded on the field. [illegible] accounts our forces were in full [illegible], and it is to be hoped that this time the [illegible] in the Southwest has received its [illegible] stroke.

The latest advices from Kentucky indicate that [illegible] at Bardstown was extremely imminent. Reports received in Louisville on Saturday, stated that the rebels had from thirty to thirty-five thousand men within a circle of eight miles diameter [illegible] Bardstown, and that our central advance was only four miles from the place—the rebels having been steadily driven in up to that point. [illegible] prisoners had been captured. KIRBY SMITH was said to have arrived at Frankfort with an additional rebel force of 10,000 men, while HUMPHREY MARSHALL was on his way there with [illegible] more. It was believed that the rebels would, at any event, make a stand at Frankfort, and that a battle would be fought at Bardstown.

A dispatch from Louisville informs us of the defeat of the guerrilla, JOHN MORGAN, at the head of [illegible] rebels, by the Carter County Home [illegible], near Olive Hill.

A Union man, who escaped from Lexington, [illegible] in Covington, states that, by a [illegible] order of Gen. KIRBY SMITH, all the stoves [illegible] have been seized and carried to the [illegible], where they are cast into shot and shells. [illegible] caused great complaint among the citizens, both Secesh and Union. Our informant [illegible] that the rebels are making preparations to [illegible] that city at an early day. They will make a desperate stand on the south bank of the Kentucky River, where they have had a large [illegible] work for several weeks, fortifying. Every [illegible] in Lexington, Georgetown, Versailles and other places, has been taken by KIRBY SMITH to feed his soldiers, who are now in pretty good condition, having been living off the fat of the land for a month or more. The rebels are kept well posted in regard to the movements of the Federal armies, by daily arrivals at Lexington of Southern sympathizers from Louisville, Maysville, Covington, and other border cities and towns. The daily papers from Louisville and Cincinnati are received one day after their publication.

We have nothing from the Army of the Potomac this morning which indicates active movements, excepting the belief on the part of our Washington correspondent, that the rebels are leaving Winchester and falling back towards Staunton. If they are making this movement, it is probably in consequence of signs of activity in the National Army. [illegible] led us to expect something [illegible].

[illegible], as General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, has written a letter to Gen. MCCLELLAN, acknowledging the receipt of the report of the losses and results of the late battles in Maryland, in which he characterizes them as not only hard-fought battles, but well-earned and decided victories.

[illegible], Lieut.-Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, writes under date of the 27th ult., as follows, concerning the relative numbers killed in the battle of Antietam: "I told you we had helped to bury [illegible]. Let me give you the figures. We were [illegible] to keep a strict account of both [illegible] and bury them in separate graves. We buried [illegible] rebels and 123 Union troops. The One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania were also [illegible] with us, and worked a day longer than we. [illegible] told by their officers that the [illegible] between the dead with them was [illegible] I have given above. I am satisfied, [illegible] with my own eyes, that the rebels [illegible] to our one." The Washington Star adds the authentic statement of Lieut.-Col. K[illegible] that within a few days immediately [illegible] to the late reconnoissance of Col. McL[illegible], no less than three thousand of the [illegible] wounded in the battles of Maryland [illegible] through that town to Culpepper Court-House [illegible] railroad terminus. It is easy [illegible] how little truth there is in [illegible] of five thousand as his loss in the [illegible] of Antietam.

Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN, with his entire force, [illegible] health, and with all his artillery and [illegible], arrived at Greenupsburgh, Ky., on the Ohio River, fifteen miles above Portsmouth, on Friday evening—thus placing beyond a doubt the fact of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. The retreat of Gen. MORGAN is represented to have been the most arduous and hazardous, as it was one of the most successful ones of the war. The enemy's cavalry were constantly hovering about the army, which maintained the offensive throughout.

On Saturday, Sept. 27, two infantry and one cavalry regiment, under command of Col. T[illegible], of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Regiment, made an [illegible] attempt to capture JENKINS' rebel cavalry, in camp at Buffalo, on the Kanawha. Our troops advanced in three directions from Point Pleasant. The centre column surprised JENKINS' cavalry, five hundred strong, before the other columns arrived. The rebels were driven out of their camp. Our men captured and destroyed all their camp equipage, killing seven and capturing nine of them. They pursued the rebels about one and a half miles, when they were reinforced by two regiments of infantry and three pieces of artillery. Our force then fell back without the loss of a man.

The latest letters from Mississippi represent the National loss in the battle of Iuka at 148 killed, [illegible] wounded, and 34 missing: total, 312. The loss of the enemy was at least 1,200 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners, among whom were Col. MABREE, First Texas Legion; Lieut.-Col. [illegible], commanding Third Louisiana Infantry; seven Captains, and eighteen Lieutenants.

The St. Louis News, of the 2d, says that a band of [illegible] was totally routed on Coon Creek, in [illegible] County, Mo., by Col. [illegible], on Tuesday. Several horses were captured from them, and several of the rebels severely wounded. A dis[illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] was [illegible] taken. He was making his way North, disguised in female apparel.

The Secretary of War has issued an order transferring the Western gunboat fleet from the War to the Navy Department. In doing so, he expresses his sense of the valor, skill, and patriotism with which the duties of all connected with the fleet have been discharged.

The prize steamer Sunbeam, from New Inlet, N. C., was brought here on Saturday morning. She was captured while running the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of brandy and gunpowder. The prize is valued at a quarter of a million. The steamer was built at Birkenhead and measures 300 tons. The Captain represented that she was from Liverpool, bound to Mexico, putting in for coal.

The citizens of Frederick, Md., turned out with the greatest enthusiasm to welcome President LINCOLN on Saturday last, as he passed through that city on his return to Washington. In answer to the most pressing calls the President made two brief addresses, which had no particular point.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship Jura passed Cape Race on Saturday morning, with European advices to the 26th ult.—one day later than were received by the City of Washington. The news of the victory over the rebels at South Mountain, the prelude to the great victory at the Antietam, had reached England, and caused much rejoicing among those who sympathize with the North. An impetus was given to the Cotton market, which, however, was checked by large arrivals of Surats. The London Times, speaking of GARIBALDI, says it is not impossible that he may yet be seen crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American citizen, and "fighting for the subjugation of a nation struggling to be free." The Morning Post thinks GARIBALDI, to be consistent, should fight on the side of the South, "where [illegible] millions are fighting for the right of governing themselves." The sales of cotton for the week had been only ten thousand bales, at a decline of 1d. The market was firm on the reception of the American news, and a slight advance took place. Breadstuffs were quiet, and Provisions inactive. The latest quotation for Consols was [illegible] for money.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and rejected the name of Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, for Street Commissioner, by eleven to four. A proposed ordinance to issue $500,000 in small notes by the Comptroller, in exchange for bank currency, to be redeemable at will, to aid in relieving the small change pressure, and the proposed half-million Family-Aid Ordinance No. 4, amended by including families of drafted men, were referred for combination on one plan of issue and payment. The shattered flagstaff of the Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteers (Westchester Chasseurs), while holding which four men successively fell at the last battle of Bull Run, was received, and ordered to be placed in the Governor's Room, and thanks returned to the corps. An appropriation of $250 to engross and frame resolutions complimentary to Ex-President of the Board GENET was voted, and the Board adjourned till 1½ o'clock Monday afternoon.

The Episcopal General Convention held its fourth daily session on Saturday. The attendance was large, and a question of the forms of the Rubric, and of special prayer in reference to the present national emergency, led to protracted and animated debates. The feature of the session was the address of Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, candidate for the Governorship of this State, who, while favoring a special form of prayer, adjured the Convention to deal gently with their absent brethren of the South, in view of an early possible reconciliation. Rev. Dr. HAWKS also very forcibly showed the Church to be not of this world, nor affected in its essence by worldly dissentions. Numerous resolutions pledging the loyalty of the Convention, and its support of all measures aimed at the rebellion, were referred to appropriate committees, instructed to report on Thursday next. The report of the Board of Missions was read, and the Convention adjourned until Monday, at 9 A. M.

Right Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, delivered a most interesting discourse yesterday afternoon at the Church of St. Thomas, in reference to the Western Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. MORGAN presided at the services, and a large audience listened with breathless interest to the Bishop's narrative of Western Missionary life, and the wrongs and outrages perpetrated by the worst of the whites upon the poor Indian. To these atrocities he ascribed the recent horrible massacres, and urged the prayers of the Church in behalf of the Missionaries now bravely struggling to redeem the West.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the Cooper Institute, Saturday evening, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the loyalists of Alabama, Mississippi and East Tennessee. Speeches were made by B. U. HAVENS, who presided, Gen. STRONG, Col. R. H. SHANNON and Rev. Mr. CARTER, of Tennessee.

The Wheeling Intelligencer of Friday says: "Col. JUDD, of the One Hundred and Sixth New-York Infantry, now stationed at New Creek, was at the McLure House last evening in charge of a Lieutenant. Col. JUDD has recently manifested symptoms of insanity. He is said to have left New-York with a first-rate regiment only a month ago and with the reputation of a competent and excellent gentleman. His case is a very sad one, and his unfortunate condition causes general regret."

The Toronto Leader says: "In view of the conscription, the traffic in passengers across the Suspension Bridge has of late become rather large. To prevent this the Federal authorities, we understand, have again commenced stopping persons at the Bridge, requiring certificates of identity. Travelers will find it to their comfort to bear this mind; for it is not over-pleasant to be laid hold of by a Federal policeman."

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a serious affray occurred, near the corner of Houston-street and Avenue B, between a party of colored men and a party of Irishmen, during which [illegible] DONNELLY was stabbed in the breast by a knife in the hands of one of the colored men, from the effects of which he died almost immediately. The body was taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest at 8 o'clock this morning. Six or eight persons have been arrested and held to await the result.

A destructive fire occurred in Fulton, in this State, on Saturday morning, resulting in a loss of [illegible],000. It raged principally in mills, factories and machine shops, and destroyed in its progress two or three bridges.

The schooner Theresa, from Havana, bound to Matamoras, arrived at Key West on Friday, [illegible] prize to the gunboat W. G. Anderson, [illegible] Commander. She has on board a cargo of salt.

Gov. JOHNSON'S family, who were at Greenville, East Tennessee, within the rebel lines, have been permitted, by order of the Confederate Secretary of War, to return within the National lines.

Commander DAVID D. PORTER, has been appointed acting Rear Admiral, commanding the mortar fleet.

Gen. GILMORE arrived at Point Pleasant, Va., on Tuesday night. He will assume command of the troops in that vicinity.

Regarding the tax on silver plate, Commissioner BOUTWELL writes: "I have to say that the law is perfectly clear and explicit. Schedule 'A,' by its heading, contemplates the tax of plate; it is particularly enumerated, the tax specified, and you will not hesitate to levy it under the provisions of schedule 'A.' The omission of 'plate' in the letter of the text of sec. 77 seems to me of no importance.

A Dr. CAMP gave a lecture in the Mechanics' Hall in Montreal on Tuesday evening in favor of Southern Secessionism. The Witness says that out of all the admirers of the slaveholding aristocracy of the South, in that city, the lecturer could not get an audience of ten persons.

A very large speculative business was done on the Stock Exchange on Saturday; the market leaving off buoyant. Gold, 123; Exchange, 135½.

A fair business was transacted in Flour and Corn, on Saturday, at buoyant prices. Wheat was depressed and rather cheaper. Groceries were less active. A good inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions at rising rates. Cotton was dull and heavy. Whisky was salable and firm. Hides, Leather, Fish, Tallow and Wool were in demand and were stiffly held. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Gen. Wadsworth's Acceptance.

We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES a letter from Gen. WADSWORTH accepting the nomination for Governor. It is characteristic of the man—clear, manly, bold and unmistakeable in its sentiments and style. It defines, with distinctness, the issue which the coming election must decide, and leaves no room for doubt as to his position upon it. He is for *supporting the Government* in its effort to maintain itself, and in the proclamation of emancipation issued by the President, as a prominent means for accomplishing that end. He states with precision and emphasis the reasons which induce him thus to favor this measure. He believes it will be the most effective, the most humane, and the most beneficent method of crushing the rebellion; and he therefore commends it warmly to the support of the electors of this State.

Upon one point of considerable importance, Gen. WADSWORTH'S views will be read with interest. One of the favorite devices of the enemies of the Government in the North is to endeavor to alarm the laboring population by the cry that emancipation will fill the Northern States with freed negroes, and bring them largely and disastrously into competition with Northern labor. Gen. WADSWORTH meets this very directly. "Emancipation once effected," he says, "the Northern States *would be forever relieved, as it is right that they should be, from the fears of a great influx of African laborers*, disturbing the relations of those Northern industrial classes who have so freely given their lives to the support of the Government. This done, and *the whole African population will drift to the South*, where it will find a congenial climate and vast tracts of land, never yet cultivated." There can be no reasonable doubt of the substantial soundness of this view of the case. The negro is a creature of local attachments to a far greater degree than the white race, and nothing will induce him to leave the South if he can possibly remain there. Emancipation would be much more likely *to draw all the free negroes South*, than to send the slaves North.

Gen. WADSWORTH thus takes direct issue with Gov. SEYMOUR and the party which has put him in nomination. The latter opposes the Government—Gen. WADSWORTH supports it. Gov. SEYMOUR denounces the proclamation,—Gen. WADSWORTH upholds it. Gov. SEYMOUR is for maintaining and preserving Slavery,—in face of the fact that it is the main stay and strength of the rebellion,—Gen. WADSWORTH, on account of that fact, is for destroying and exterminating it. Gov. SEYMOUR bestows all his censure upon our own Government, and devotes all his efforts to weakening and crippling it in its contest with the rebellion,—Gen. WADSWORTH summons all the energies and resources of the State to the support of the Government and the extermination of those who are in arms for its overthrow.

The people of New-York will have no difficulty in making their selection. There is no room for a moment's doubt as to which side patriotism, loyalty and love of the Union require them to take. One is for the Government,—the other is against it. One gives aid and comfort to the rebellion,—the other resists and would crush it. November will record the verdict of New-York upon the issue.

The State Canvass—The Seymour Party and the Rebellion.

The Seymourites make very wry faces when forced to swallow a little of their own medicine. Ever since the war began they have been calling the Republicans and other Anti-Slavery men *traitors*; they have been denouncing them most vehemently as enemies of the Government—as haters of the Constitution and the Union, and as seeking the overthrow of both. They have charged them with conspiring against our Generals in the field; with seeking to cripple the operations of our armies, and to give victory and conquest to the rebels. And they have been calling very lustily for their arrest and imprisonment,—for the suppression of their Presses and the confinement of their persons in Fort Lafayette.

This was very fine fun, while they had it all to themselves. But when they are compelled to swallow a little of the same mixture themselves, they take a very different view of the subject. They are shocked at the bad manners of their opponents. The absurdity of calling men *traitors*, merely because they differ from you in opinion, strikes them with much more force than it did a month ago. They always supposed this to be a free country,—where every man had a right to his own judgment on public affairs; and it seems to them exceedingly unkind to stigmatize them as disloyal, because their judgment does not agree with ours. This is very good doctrine, but they are new converts to it. While they could amuse themselves by pelting the Abolitionists with stones of this sort, it never struck them as particularly objectionable; but between the boys and the frogs in such a game they have suddenly discovered there is quite a difference.

We congratulate our political opponents on the theoretical improvement in their manners. We have no disposition to call names or bandy epithets. Nor have we anything to do with the personal motives which prompt their political action and give it character: that is a matter for which they must give account elsewhere. But we have a right to hold them responsible for the *tendency and effect of their political action*, and we intend to exercise it. We have never said that Gov. SEYMOUR was a rebel or a traitor; we do not believe he is. We have never said that any of his supporters were personally rebels or traitors, though we believe that at heart many of them are both. But we have said, and we repeat, that the election of SEYMOUR to be Governor of this State, under the present circumstances of the country and the canvass, will give substantial aid and comfort to the rebellion. It will be a heavy blow and great discouragement to the Government in its contest for self-preservation. It will do more to encourage the rebels to persevere in their war upon the Constitution and the Union, than could possibly be done within this State in any other way. And there is not a man living who would have more reason to rejoice over such a result, or to whom it would carry more solid comfort and encouragement, than the President of the rebel Confederacy.

Every man knows this to be so. Mr. SEYMOUR himself knows it. The *Atlas and Argus* knows it. The party have put forward so clearly, the real spirit and *animus* of the movement, in the speech of Mr. SEYMOUR which they adopted as their platform, that in spite of their faint protestations of loyalty and patriotism, it is impossible for any man to doubt the real drift and tenor of the action they propose to take. Whatever ulterior object may lie behind the movement,—whether they design to surrender the Government to JEFF. DAVIS, and thus preserve the Union, or to "let the South go," and thus destroy it,—one thing is very clear;—they mean to encourage the rebels to persevere in the war, and to cripple the Government in its efforts to push it to a victorious end. If they don't mean this, what do they mean? They have organized their movement on the specific and exclusive ground of opposition to the Government. They denounce its action against the rebellion; they brand as illegal and tyrannical its efforts to protect itself against spies and traitors at home; they magnify its faults and vilify its motives, and do everything in their power to make it odious and offensive in the eyes of the world; —and then they put forward Mr. SEYMOUR as the representative of this hostility to the Government, and, *as such*, ask the people of the State to elect him Governor. Is not this giving aid and comfort to the rebellion? If not, what would be?

Now we don't imitate the example our opponents have set us in calling them traitors, and invoking the penalties of treason against them. We have not asked that Mr. SEYMOUR should be sent to Fort Lafayette, or that the editors of the *Atlas and Argus* should be hanged, drawn and quartered, for the aid they are proposing to give the rebel Confederacy. We appeal to the PEOPLE. We ask *them* to squelch this attempt to hamstring the Government while engaged in a life and death struggle with its foes. We ask *them* to say whether the political weight of the Empire State shall thus be cast into the scale of rebellion against the Government. The friends of SEYMOUR appeal to them to *end the war*. But how? By its vigorous prosecution? By striking the rebels as quick, as hard, and as often as possible? By making them feel the full evils of the war they have invoked, as a penalty for the crimes they have committed? By stripping them of the means of waging war? By seizing their agents and preventing them from giving them aid and comfort?

This is Gen. WADSWORTH'S method, not Gov. SEYMOUR'S. This is precisely the method on which Gov. SEYMOUR and the party at his back are making war. It is precisely the method they are trying to stop. They are for ending the war by compromise,—by concessions to the South,—in a single word, by a *surrender*. We appeal to the People to judge between them, and we have not the slightest apprehension as to the verdict they will give.

The Question of Small Change.

A proposition is pending in the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Comptroller to issue $500,000 in small notes, (of the denomination 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents,) in exchange for bank bills, for the convenience of our citizens in making change. There seems to be a necessity for some new measure of relief in this direction, for each day aggravates the difficulty the community is laboring under.

Some genius with a turn for figures has calculated that it will take about three years for the Government to issue fifty millions of postage currency—judging the future rate of delivery by the present. It is clear that the business of the country, involving its myriad of transactions daily, cannot wait on this slow process. Delay in giving the people a currency at this juncture, is tantamount to a denial, and some other expedient will be resorted to by the community in exclusion of the Government's offices in this respect. The ridiculous and expensive farce of a thousand men and boys wasting a half day of precious time in tedious procession through the halls of a Government office in order to procure the enormous amount of five dollars each in National shinplasters, should be played no longer. It is a reproach alike to people and government, and, having lost its novelty, should pass away with other condemned absurdities.

The fact that the sticky stamps have got into circulation in such large amounts, is not due to the Post-office Department. On the contrary, its head tried hard to defeat what the public have already learned is an intolerable nuisance. The stamps that are out have been supplied to Postmasters, and these officers have sold them to all callers, as they were obliged to do, without question as what the buyers intended to do with them—the presumption being, of course, that they were to be used in payment of postage.

The circulation of letter-stamps as money should cease immediately. The first batches put in circulation are already so much defaced and worn as to be unrecognizable in the original and perfect tracery of their engraving. In this condition they may be safely counterfeited, and the Post-office Department will run the risk of being overwhelmed by vitiated stamps, forced upon it by a lawless use of its evidences of prepaid postage. Already it is found that torn and defaced stamps are an *uneasy* currency. Every one who gets hold of them is trying to *shove them on to his neighbor*, lest they should die on his own hands. No man will pay out a Government shinplaster while he has a lot of stamps on hand. In this way, it will happen that though Mr. CHASE should issue a million of postage currency a week, *it will not be seen in circulation till the stamps, as a currency, are suppressed.*

The proposition in our City Council to authorize the Comptroller to issue $500,000 of notes in sums of 5, 10, 15, and 25 cents, will come in opportunely to relieve the public of the postage-stamp scourge, unless Mr. CHASE should find some means of increasing vastly his rate of issuing his small currency notes. The neighboring city of Newark is beginning to fill the channels of our small trade with her Corporation shinplasters, of the denominations from 5 cents up to 50 cents, payable "one year after date." These securities are next to postage-stamps in abundance, judging by the frequency of the offers to pass them. Certainly if this kind of currency is to be the staple of our small change in future, let us have our own, and not that of one of our suburbs. Anything at all, however, in preference to the intolerable postage-stamps.

The community should look closely to the security of any notes they give currency to at the present time. The great need of small change inclines most dealers to indifference on this point, and the frequent expression one hears is, "I will take anything that others will take of me." This is not sound policy. A man should take nothing that he does not feel sure is good. The certificates issued by the Corporation of New-York City every one would know to be good. They would be as good as United States Treasury Notes anywhere in the United States, and their circulation could be encouraged with a good conscience, as sound both in law and morals. It is to be regretted that Mr. CHASE has not been able to secure for the United States the entire advantages of the issue of a small note circulation. On his failure to do so, it is not only legitimate, but perhaps a duty in the cause of a sound and National currency, for New-York City to relieve the popular want by a currency of the most unimpeachable character.

CUMBERLAND GAP—LOST AND REGAINED.—The evacuation of Cumberland Gap by Gen. MORGAN, is a step, perhaps, to be regretted. If he could have held his position till the present time and had the rebels in his front and rear, the day of danger would have been past; for to-day the rebel armies in Kentucky are on the retreat and on the defensive. By holding the Gap, Gen. MORGAN would have effectually closed to the rebels one avenue of their escape from Kentucky. But as the Gap is now unoccupied, and the road to its passes through a very broken country, affording many advantageous passes and defiles in which effective stands can be made against a pursuing force, a portion of BRAGG'S army, if they are to run away, could not ask a safer road out of the State, than that leading to Cumberland Gap.

Gen. MORGAN, it is said, mined the rocky precipices overhanging the Gap, and blew them up before he left, thus effectually closing the pass against an army's advance. This of course means a temporary closing of the Gap, to hinder his pursuit by the rebel General STEVENSON, whom he left in his rear. The same agency that blew in the rocks can blow them out again, and no doubt Cumberland Gap will be occupied, cleared, and held again by the rebels, if they are allowed a little time.

But all these considerations were not permitted to have any weight with Gen. MORGAN. He was ordered, we suppose, to evacuate Cumberland Gap, and did so. Neither he nor his commanding officer, at the time the order was given, could have foreseen how soon the fortune of the campaign would be changed, and the siege of the Gap be raised. As between Cincinnati or Louisville, and the Gap, if a sacrifice had to be made, it was far better to give up the latter.

The manner in which Gen. MORGAN conducted his retreat from his late position deserves the utmost praise. Nothing more heroic or more successful has been performed during the war. His line of retreat lay through the poor, rugged and sparsely settled mountain region of East Kentucky, swarming thickly now, however, with armed rebel bands. Gen. MORGAN'S march was a continual battle, always beginning but never in full blaze. He saved everything, every wagon, every man, every gun. We trust he will be immediately reassigned to the old post and supplied with force enough and provisions enough to enable him to hold it.

A REGULAR REBEL PACKET.—Mr. DISRAELI was good enough to observe in a recent speech to his constituents, that the great civil war in America had "increased his respect for the energy of human nature." It is pleasant for us to have been able to do human nature this service with the eminent advocate of all the Caucasians, the atra-bilious Prometheus of Toryism, whose liver no eagle could feed upon and survive. The operation has been rather expensive, so far as we are concerned, certainly, but we accept the result with gratitude.

Can we not extract a similar good from the successes of our Southern rebels in running the National blockade? Here, for instance, we find in the Richmond Dispatch of Sept. 30, the following item: "The steamer *Kate*, from Nassau, successfully ran the blockade into Wilmington, on Thursday." This steamer *Kate* ran into Savannah early in July. In the beginning of August she ran out of Savannah, and went to Wilmington. From Wilmington she started for Nassau about the middle of August, and now she comes back to Wilmington, of course, with an "assorted cargo" of arms and ammunition. In other words, the *Kate* is a regular rebel packet, performing her trips with "regularity and dispatch," and, no doubt, to the serious advantage of owners, shippers and consignees. Her successful voyages do not indeed tend to exalt our estimate of the officers of our blockading squadron. Let us console ourselves, therefore, like Mr. DISRAELI, by allowing them to "increase our respect for the energy of human nature."

CONGRESSIONAL.—The present State Assembly seems to be furnishing quite a number of candidates for Congress. Hon. C. T. HULBURD has been nominated by the Republicans and Unionists in the St. Lawrence District, and Hon. LEMUEL STETSON in the Clinton County District. Both these gentlemen were among the ablest, most laborious and influential members of the last session. Both are staunch and unflinching supporters of the Government in its contest with the rebellion, and both, we trust, will be elected.

GOVERNOR WADSWORTH.—Mr. J. C. BUTTRE, of this City, has issued an admirable engraving of our next Governor, made from one of BRADY'S photographs. As a specimen of art, it is most beautiful; as a portrait, it is excellent.

STATE POLITICS.

Gen. Wadsworth's Acceptance of the Nomination for Governor.

NEW-YORK, September [illegible], 1862.

GEN. JAMES S. WADSWORTH—*Dear Sir*: I have the honor to inform you that you were nominated for the office of Governor of the State of New-York by a Convention, composed of men devoted to maintain the integrity of the Union without regard to their party relations, and held at Syracuse on the 24th of the present month.

I inclose the series of resolutions adopted by the Convention, as an indication of its sentiments and purposes.

Your nomination was made with a very remarkable degree of unanimity and enthusiasm, and, on behalf of the Convention, I beg leave respectfully to request your acceptance of it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. RAYMOND,
President of the Convention.

GEN. WADSWORTH'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. [illegible], 1862.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, *President, &c.—Dear Sir*: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Sept. 29, informing me that the Convention held at Syracuse on the 24th of that month, composed of men resolved to maintain the integrity of the Union, irrespective of their previous party associations, had done me the honor of placing my name before the electors of the State of New-York for the office of Governor.

I respectfully accept the nomination.

I cordially agree with the Convention in the sentiments expressed in their resolutions, and if elected, I shall zealously labor to carry out their wishes as therein defined.

[illegible] might, perhaps, with propriety stop here; but as the duties of my present position will not allow me to return to New-York for some time, and possibly not until after the election has been held, I ask your indulgence while I [illegible] briefly my views as to the questions involved in the canvass.

[illegible] I cannot be mistaken in supposing that the election will turn upon the necessity of sustaining our National Government in its efforts to uphold itself, and maintain its territorial integrity, and especially upon the Proclamation of the President, issued to that end, and referred to in the fourth resolution of the Convention.

I entirely approve of that proclamation, and commend it to the support of the electors of New-York, for the following reasons:

1. It is an effectual aid to the speedy and complete suppression of this rebellion.

Six or eight millions of whites, having had time to organize their government, and arm their troops, fed and supported by the labor of four millions of slaves, present the most formidable rebellion recorded in history.

Strike from this rebellion the support which it derives from the unrequited toil of these slaves, and its foundation will be undermined.

2. It is the most humane method of putting down the rebellion, the history of which has clearly proved that the fears of slave insurrections and massacres are entirely unfounded. While the slaves earnestly desire freedom, they have shown no disposition to injure their masters. They will cease to work for them without wages, but they will form, throughout the Southern States, the most peaceful and docile peasantry on the face of the earth.

The slave-owners once compelled to labor for their own support, the war must cease, and its appalling carnage come to an end.

3. The emancipation once effected, the Northern States would be forever relieved, as it is right that they should be, from the fears of a great influx of African laborers, disturbing the relations of those Northern industrial classes who have so freely given their lives to the support of the Government.

This done, and the whole African population will drift to the South, where it will find a congenial climate and vast tracts of land never yet cultivated.

I forbear to enter into the discussion of the great increase of trade to the Northern States and the whole commercial world, which would result from the wants of four millions of free and paid laborers over the same number held as heretofore in Slavery.

I forbear also to enter into the question of the ultimate vast increase in the production of the great Southern staples. This is not a time to consider questions of profit. It will long be remembered, to the great honor of the merchants, bankers, and manufacturers of the North, that giving the lie to the calumnies of slave-breeding aristocrats, who charge them with being degraded and controlled by the petty profits of traffic, they have met the numerous sacrifices of this great struggle with a cheerfulness and promptness of which history furnishes no parallel.

Nor is the question now before us one of philanthropy alone, sacred as are the principles therein involved; nor is it a question of abstract ideas, involving an unprofitable discussion of the equality of races. It is simply a question of war, of National life or death, and of the mode in which we can most surely and effectually uphold our Government and maintain its unity and supremacy.

Our foreign enemies, for it is not to be disguised that we have such, reproach us with waging a territorial war. So we do, but that territory is *our country*. For maintaining its greatness and power among the nations of the earth, by holding it together, they hate us. We can bear that; but if we were to yield to their suggestions, and submit to its dismemberment, they would forever despise us.

This great domain, from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, one country, governed by one idea—freedom—is yet destined to dictate terms, if need be, to the world in arms; and I hold that man to be a traitor and a coward, who, under any defeats, any pressure of adversity however great, any calamities however dire, would give up one acre of it.

It is more than a year since I left our State. Great changes have taken place within that period. Costly victories and disastrous defeats have, in the vicissitudes of war, befallen our arms. Bereavements and destitution have overtaken many families.

I can only judge of the spirit of my fellow-citizens of New-York, by that of her gallant sons who have rushed to the field. These I have seen in great numbers, and particularly those who have been in the hospitals within my command.

Among these brave men, feeble and exhausted by disease, tortured and mutilated by cruel wounds, I have never yet heard the first word of despair, the first sigh of regret, that they had given health and life to their country.

If we may judge of the spirit of those they have left at home, and who may yet be called to the field, by the heroic temper of these men, we have nothing to fear as to the result.

In the solemn verdict of the ballot, and the deadly conflict of battle, this Government of the people will be sustained.

I beg that you will accept for yourself, and convey to the members of the Convention over which you presided, my sincere thanks for the great honor which they did me in placing my name before the Electors of New-York, for a position so responsible and distinguished as that of Governor of the State.

I am Sir, with great respect, truly yours,

JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

Artistic Reproductions.—If our readers wish to know the horrors of the battle-field, let them go to Brady's Gallery, and see the fearful reproductions which he has on exhibition and for sale. In all the literal repulsiveness of nature, lie the naked corpses of our dead soldiers side by side in the quiet impassiveness of rest. Blackened faces, distorted features, expressions most agonizing, and details of absolute verity, teach us a lesson which it is well for us to learn. The enterprise, the perseverance and courage, physical and pecuniary, which suggest to and encourage an artist in such work as this, establish for him forever a reputation such as no flattery, no clap-trap can secure. The pictures, of a size convenient for albums, can be seen and bought at the National Gallery, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street.

[illegible] Soap is the best [illegible] for laundry and family use, being [illegible] adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen [illegible]. Manufactured and for sale by R. MORGAN'S [illegible], No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. [illegible] FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

A Great Victory Won.—The Grand Army [illegible] have marched upon WHITE, the Hatter, for [illegible] splendid fall style of hats, having decided that WHITE furnishes the "a la Parisienne" hats of America. [illegible] No. 216 Broadway.

[illegible] Diseases.—Special treatment, by DR. WOLFE, No. 832 Broadway. Those affected should read Dr. W.'s Essay on the subject; to be had gratis on application, and sent by mail.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

Abel.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 5, Harriet Abel, widow of the late Charles A. Abel.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 286 Elm-st., without further notice.

Bedford.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 5, Louise Warner, only child of F. W. and Cornelia C. Bedford, aged 10 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 150 West 42d-st.

[illegible].—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 5, Jane Antoinette, only daughter of Elias W. and Julia E. [illegible], aged 3 years.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

Curtis.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Oct. 5, Robert Curtis, in the 53d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

Cantz.—On Saturday, Oct. 4, Hannah Amelia, daughter of Michael and Mary Cantz, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her [illegible], [illegible]-st., between 4th and 5th avs., and from thence to St. Lawrence's Church, at 1 o'clock, 84th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Cuthbert.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, 4th inst., [illegible] H., son of John H. and Maggie A. Cuthbert, aged 2 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave foot of [illegible]-st., at 10 M.

Hardman.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862, at [illegible] residence, Elizabeth H., daughter of Aaron [illegible] Hardman, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 150 East 13th-st., [illegible], at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, Oct. 6.

Hayes.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 5, Edward J. Hayes, aged [illegible] years and 6 months.

[illegible] relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, [illegible] further notice, from his late residence, No. 118 [illegible], on Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Khalil.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at No. 383 [illegible], after a short but severe illness, which she bore [illegible] Christian fortitude, Margaret Khalil, daughter of [illegible] and Jane Munro, a native of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, aged 24 years, 9 months and 20 days.

Blessed are they who sleep in Jesus.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 42d-st., Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., this day, (Monday,) [illegible] at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

[illegible] Liverpool, England, and Dumfriesshire, Scotland, papers please copy.

Kingsland.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 5, of diphtheria, Sophia C., only daughter of Edmund W. and Sarah C. Kingsland, aged 6 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., [illegible], Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

Lister.—In Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 4, Harriet, wife of Joseph Lister, deceased, aged [illegible] years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this day, (Monday,) Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.

[illegible], Eng., papers please copy.

Low.—At Washington Heights, on Friday, Oct. 3, J. [illegible] Low, aged 30 years.

The friends and relatives, and those of his brothers, [illegible] Harvey and John Low, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Intercession, [illegible]-av., between 153d and 155th sts., on Monday afternoon, 6th inst., at 4½ P. M., without further invitation. Trains leave for 152d-st. by Hudson River Railroad, at [illegible] P. M.

Longworth.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at the residence of his aunt, No. 47 Wyckoff-st., James Longworth.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late home.

Valentine.—In Spottswood, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 4, Anthony P. Valentine, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 4½ o'clock P. M. Monday, Oct. 6, from his late residence in Spottswood, N. J.

Ward.—In New-Brighton, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 4, [illegible], wife of George A. Ward, aged 67 years.

Her remains will be removed to Salem, Mass., for interment.

Ward.—On Saturday, Oct. 5, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Capt. Edward H. Ward, of Company F, Fifty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. Vol.

Due notice of funeral to-morrow.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 471.—Oct. 4, 1862.

19, 3, 7, 44, 30, 51, 56, 66, 75, 23, 64, 15, 59.

Kentucky, Class 472.—Oct. 4, 1862.

74, 18, 65, 62, 53, 41, 2, 11, 49, 50, 60, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 420.—Oct. 4, 1862.

[illegible], 49, 22, 48, 24, 77, 48, 2, 74, 50, 1, 37.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 347.—Oct. 4, 1862.

50, 61, 26, 54, 20, 70, 3, 38, 74, 72, 49, 1.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York. New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made adapted to [illegible] and the advertising is done in the best [illegible], trouble and expense to the [illegible], Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship [illegible] and business men generally, [illegible] respectfully invited to call [illegible] No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and [illegible].

[illegible] newspapers published throughout the country [illegible] received and filed at this office.

[illegible].—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the [illegible] newspapers throughout United States and [illegible].

WIGMAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR. LOUIS MASTET,

No. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES, And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK.

MOURNING EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS. NEW PATTERNS.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, New-York.

CRASITCH,

The English Tailor has just received some English [illegible] and sack coat patterns; also some patterns of [illegible] English trowsers, per the Europa. No. 869 Broadway, over Dr. Oliff's Drug Store.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, New-York Agency, No. 498 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 2, 1862.

I HAVE MISS DIX'S AUTHORITY FOR saying that no more female nurses are wanted at Washington. Thousands of applications are already in Miss Dix's hands. She wants no women to come to Washington whom she does not positively send for. The Sanitary Commission has ceased to have anything to do with supplying female nurses. Women need not apply, therefore, either at Dr. Satterlee's or any other medical Purveyors or Directors of the United States Army with the hope of getting light on this subject or opportunity of going. Nor need the Sanitary Commission time to correspond with individuals on the subject.

Letters on the subject addressed to Miss D. L. Dix, Washington, will receive attention when she wants more nurses, but not before.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 224 and 226 Front-st., [illegible] and [illegible] South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles [illegible] always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced rates.

MILITARY.

FIRST VOLUNTEER REGIMENT FOR 9 MONTHS.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, NO. 381 BROADWAY.

This is the LAST Volunteer Regiment to be organized under the present call. NONE but men of good moral character will be received as recruits. The organization is proceeding under the supervision of two Committees of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Chairman of Army Committee.

"IRONSIDES."

LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.

Good Men yet received to fill up COMPANY A.

JOSEPH E. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut., Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G. No. 47 East 27th-st.

VOLUNTEER FOR NINE MONTHS In Company H, IRONSIDES REGIMENT. The same bounties as are paid in other companies and $10 extra bounty.

Company Headquarters No. 387 Broadway.

Recruiting offices—No. 172 8th-av.; Tent in City Hall Park.

JOHN S. CUTTER, Captain, Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.

1st Lieutenant, James Sanford.

2d Lieutenant, Geo. Foster, Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.

IRONSIDES—NINE MONTHS.

COMPANY I—GEO. PERRY, CAPTAIN.

$160 cash bounty.

$100 at the end of the war.

Offices, No. 336 Broadway, New-York; No. 50 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Only men of good character need apply.

Headquarters Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M., New-York, Oct. 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. —.—THIS COMMAND will assemble by company, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the arsenal corner White and Elm sts., for the purpose of being mustered out of the United States service. The men will appear in full uniform. Commandants of companies are directed to inspect their respective companies at their armories before marching them to the arsenal. By order.

Lieut.-Col. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Comd'g.

Geo. A. Hilton, Adjutant.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF COMPANIES or parts of companies not attached to any existing regiment, or whose men can be transferred to a new organization, are offered the highest inducements, with advantageous positions assured, by addressing with real name and address, stating where an interview can be had, A. S. V. Times Office.

N. B.—Additional time can be given to obtain recruits if desired.

FOR NINE MONTHS.—RECRUITS WILL BE accepted for a few days in our company, one of the best yet organized. Call early this week, or you may be too late. Men of good character only wanted. Call on us at our headquarters, No. 320 Broadway, Ironsides Regiment, Company E, Capt. M. C. KEMPSEY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

"ALL ABOUT THE DRAFT."

HOW THE DRAFT WILL BE MADE.

EVERY MAN'S CHANCE.

HOW TO OBTAIN A SUBSTITUTE.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.

A pamphlet, containing official information of everything about the draft to take place Oct. 10. Every question about the working of the draft correctly answered.

All orders supplied by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Agent, No. 121 Nassau-st.

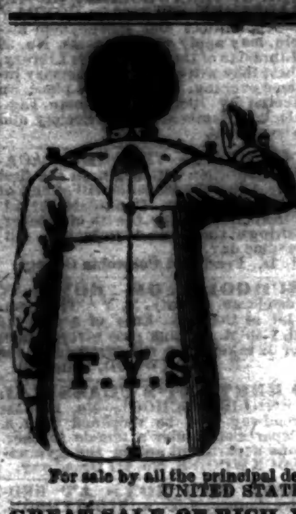
Single copies, by mail or from newsdealers, 10 cents.

JUST PUBLISHED.

INSIDE OUT.

A curious book by a [illegible]. Price $1 25.

MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, No. [illegible] Broadway.



BALLOU'S PATENTED F.Y.S. French Yoke SHIRTS WARRANTED TO FIT. Send for a Circular.

BALLOU BROS., No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

GREAT SALE OF RICH NECK-TIES, AT RETAIL.

DEALERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES WHICH WILL CAUSE THEM TO WONDER IF THE GOODS WERE NOT STOLEN.

The New Style of "WIDE END" TIE, at 25 cents.

Elegant Wide End TIES. At 50 cents.

Splendid Wide End TIES. At 65 cents.

The above are the richest and most expensive Ties ever imported, SAME AS ARE NOW SELLING IN ALL REGULAR RETAIL STORES AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 EACH.

Also, an immense stock of Black and Fancy Ties, at just HALF THE USUAL PRICES, viz.:

25 cent Ties at ......15 cents. | 75 cent Ties ......at 35 cents.
50 cent Ties at ......25 cents. | $1 Ties at ......50 cents.

SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.

Men's and Boys' best quality fine Linen

COLLARS

at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot, of superior quality and make, of fine DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen, viz.: A good Shirt at $1; the best at $3. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.

J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

I AM DELIVERING CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL

COAL

Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges,

AT **$7**

PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.

Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River.

JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE AT COST.

JOHN MEEKS & SON, Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st., Northwest corner of Broadway.

Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

STEEL EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BELT CLASPS.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. HURLBERT'S VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner Madison-av.

Thorough course in Elocution and the new Gymnastics for men, women and children. Can refer to persons completely and radically cured of stammering. Consumptives rapidly restored. Special treatment of the lungs.

BOSTON TOILET PERFECTIONS.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid restores and dresses hair.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye—best in the world.

Bogle's Balm of Cytheria cures tan and freckles.

Surpassing all others. Try! Be convinced. Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. For sale by F. C. Wells & Co., Rushton, Hegeman & Co., and all others.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venitian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse-trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Pint bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.

Nos. 60 and 62 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 5, 1862.

A young man in our employ has been under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill for Deafness and Discharge from the Ear, with which he was afflicted since infancy. The discharge has ceased for the past six months, and his hearing is materially improved.

WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.

My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past two years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 175 Spring-st.

New-York, Aug. 15, 1862.

Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, Aug. 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.

As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case.

G. DE CASTRO.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.

Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience.

JOHN MURDOCK, No. 107 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 198 East 20th-st.

New-York, June 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years, since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 Water-st., New-York, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 42 Fifth-st., New-York, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you.

C. S. HOLLY.

New-York, June 16, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.

Respectfully,

ANSELL HECHT, No. 136 6th-av.

No. 3 Gates-av., Brooklyn, April 16, 1860.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill:

It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment, without which, it is probable, she would never have regained her sight.

Most respectfully, yours, A. H. PURDY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOtice is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into nineteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

Names and Residences of the Assistant Assessors of the Eighth Collection District, New-York.

(General Office, No. 169 8th-av., corner 22d-st.)

Assistant Assessor.	Residence.	Assessor's Dist.	Ward.	Boundaries.
Abraham Boreham.	218 8th-av.	1st Dist.	18th Ward	Between 14th and 20th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
James Becker.	108 8th-av.	2d Dist.		Between 14th and 20th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
Oliver G. Hillard.	20 East 20th-st.	3d Dist.		Between 14th and 20th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 4th avs.
John L. Rosten.	57 East 20th-st.	4th Dist.		Between 14th and 20th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 3d avs.
[illegible]	2d-av., cor. 18th-st. Gramercy House.	5th Dist.		Between 14th and 20th sts., to river, Avenue A, B and C.
Samuel B. Beck.	259 East 18th-st.	6th Dist.		Between 14th and 20th sts., to river, Avenue A and 1st av.
[illegible]	154 East 23d-st.	7th Dist.		Between 20th and 26th sts., 1st and 3d avs.
[illegible]	24 East 16th-st.	8th Dist.	21st Ward	Between 26th and 34th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
John French.	122 East 28th-st.	9th Dist.		Between 20th and 26th sts., 3d and 5th avs.
Thomas W. Olney.	218 Lexington-av.	10th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., Lexington and 4th avs.
George C. Barrett.	12 East 38th-st.	11th Dist.		Between 34th and 40th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
[illegible]	15 West 20th-st.	12th Dist.		Between 20th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
Abner Lewis.	224 West 23d-st.	13th Dist.	20th Ward	Between 20th and 26th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
Robert F. La Baron.	139 West 16th-st.	14th Dist.		Between 26th and 34th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
James C. Lamb.	160 West 16th-st.	15th Dist.		Between 26th and 34th sts., 7th and 8th avs.
Anson C. Saul.	157 8th-av.	16th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 8th and 9th avs.
Howard Clifford.	259 9th-av.	17th Dist.		Between 34th and 40th sts., 9th and 10th avs.
Edward Becker.	459 10th-av.	18th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 10th and 11th avs.
William Barrett.	388 West 28th-st.	19th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 11th ave. to river.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them, of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant-Assessor of the assessment divisions in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant-Assessor a statement, subscribed and sworn to, in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions. Communications may be addressed to me, at the Central Office, No. 169 8th-av., corner 22d-st.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Assessor, [illegible] Collection District, State of New-York.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOtice is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Thirty-second Collection District, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards, in the City of New-York, that in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue [illegible] and to pay interest on the Public Debt," I have been appointed Assessor for said District.

I have arranged said District into sixteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions, as hereby given:

For Division No. 1.—Theodore A. Coles, No. 108 Broad, corner of Water-street, second floor. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Battery-place, State-street, Pearl-street, Old-slip, branch of Old-slip, south of Franklin Market and the water-lines of the East and North Rivers.

For Division No. 2.—Patrick Henry Baker, No. 18 William-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Bowling-Green, east branch of Broadway by Bowling-Green, Beaver-street, Pearl-street and State-street.

For Division No. 3.—Frederick G. Ritter, No. 56 West, corner of Rector-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Rector-street, Broadway, east branch of Broadway by Bowling Green, Battery-place, and the North River water-line.

For Division No. 4.—George W. Smith, No. 42 Exchange-place, Room No. 8. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by centre lines of Wall-street, Pearl-street, Beaver-street, east branch of Broadway by Bowling-Green and Broadway.

For Division No. 5.—Theodore Ritter, No. 111 Broadway. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Broadway, Rector-street and North River water-line.

For Division No. 6.—Isaac R. Smith, No. 12 Wall-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in, and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, Pearl-street, Wall-street and Broadway.

For Division No. 7.—James D. Warner, No. 120 Wall-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in, and bounded by the centre lines of Maiden-lane, East River water-line, and centre lines of Old slip, south of Franklin Market and Pearl-street.

For Division No. 8.—George E. Hill, Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-street, Room No. 6, to have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, William-street, Liberty-street, Broadway and Park-row.

For Division No. 9.—Townsend W. Burtis, No. 62 Fulton-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, Pearl-street, Maiden-lane, Liberty-street and William-street.

For Division No. 10.—James M. Burtis, No. 183 Water-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, East River water-line, and the centre lines of Maiden-lane and Pearl-street.

For Division No. 11.—William Dymock, No. 36 Cliff-street. To have charge of all those portions of the Second and Fourth Wards included in and bounded by the centre lines of Frankfort-street, Pearl-street, Beekman-street, and Park-row.

For Division No. 12.—William Henry Wallace, No. 2 New William-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Pearl-street and Chatham-street.

For Division No. 13.—J. I. Gascoigne, No. 308 Pearl-street. To have charge of all those portions of the Second and Fourth Wards included in and bounded by the centre lines of Roosevelt-street, East River water-line, and centre lines of Beekman-street, Pearl-street and Oak-street.

For Division No. 14.—Asa G. Alexander, No. 15 Oliver-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Catharine-street, Oak-street, Pearl-street, Chatham-street, Bowery, and Division-street.

For Division No. 15.—James A. Messinger, No. 191 South-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Catharine-street, East River water-line, and the centre lines of Roosevelt-street and Oak-street.

For Division No. 16.—R. Kerr, No. 130 Broadway. To have charge of the islands situated in the harbor of New-York, known as Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis' islands.

Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the sixty-fourth section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the sixty-eighth section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, No. 130 Broadway.

S. P. GILBERT, Assessor, Thirty-second District, New-York.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOtice is hereby given to the taxpayers of the Fourth Collection District, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled, An Act to Provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government and to Pay Interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into ten divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

Division No. 1.—All that section of said District lying within Canal, Bowery, Bayard, Baxter, Franklin and Broadway. Assistant Assessor, ——.

Division No. 2.—All that portion lying within Bayard, Baxter, Franklin, Broadway, Park-row, Chatham and the Bowery. Assistant Assessor, Edward A. Nichols, No. 63 Franklin-st.

Division No. 3.—All that portion of said District lying within Broadway, Liberty, Greenwich and Barclay. Assistant Assessor, R. G. Radway, Dey-street House.

Division No. 4.—All that portion of said District lying within Broadway, Barclay, Greenwich and Reade sts. Assistant Assessor, Charles Ferguson, No. 267 Greenwich.

Division No. 5.—All that portion lying within Greenwich, Liberty, Hudson River, and Reade-st. Assistant Assessor, Samuel Le Comte, No. 236 Greenwich.

Division No. 6.—All that portion lying within Canal, Broadway, Reade, and West Broadway. Assistant-Assessor, ——.

Division No. 7.—All that portion lying within Canal, Hudson, Reade, and West Broadway. Assistant Assessor, J. Lawrence, Dupont House.

Division No. 8.—All that portion lying within Canal, Hudson, Reade, and Hudson River. Assistant Assessor, James M. Tuthill, No. 12 Hubert-st.

Division No. 9.—All that portion lying between [illegible] Houston, Broadway, Canal, and Sullivan. Assistant Assessor, Thad. G. Baker, No. 167 Greene-st.

Division No. 10.—All that portion lying within Canal, Sullivan, West Houston and Hudson River. Assistant Assessor, John Forshay, No. 12 Charlton.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries. Every person, association, partnership, or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers and others liable under said act to pay any duty or taxes, are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.

Applications for license, and for all other information, must be made at the Central Office, No. 65 Franklin-st.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office. Office hours from 9 to 3.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor for the Fourth Assessment District, No. 65 Franklin-street.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOtice is hereby given to the Tax-payers of the Ninth Collection District, comprising the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards of the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government, and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," that I have arranged said district into thirteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers. And have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors, for the several divisions as hereby given:

First Division—Embraces all the territory in the County of New-York north of the line of 144th-st., from Hudson River to Harlem River. Alexander N. Lewis, Assistant-Assessor, residence corner of 155th-st. and 11th-av. Office corner of 156th-st. and 10th-av. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Second Division—Is bounded north and east by 144th-st., from Hudson River to Harlem River, thence by Harlem River to 4th-av., thence along 4th-av. to 127th-st., thence along 127th-st. to 3d-av., thence along 3d-av. to 125th-st.; south by 125th-st. and west by Hudson River. John H. Porter, Assistant Assessor—residence 3d-av., near 125th-st. Office in Washington Hall, No. 1,361 3d-av.

Third Division—Is bounded north by 125th-st., east by 3d-av., south by 86th-st. and west by Hudson River. William E. Waring, Assistant Assessor, residence and office 9th-av., between 95th and 96th sts. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Fourth Division—Is bounded north and east by Harlem River and south and west by a line commencing at 86th-st., on Harlem River, running thence along 86th-st. to 3d-av., thence along 3d-av. to 127th-st., thence along 127th-st. to 4th-av., thence along 4th-av. to Harlem River. William T. B. Milliken, Assistant Assessor, residence 120th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Office in Washington Hall, No. 1,361 3d-av.

Fifth Division—Is bounded north by 86th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 75th-st., and west by the line of 4th-av. John A. Douglas, Assistant Assessor, residence and office 84th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and 7 to 9 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Sixth Division—Is bounded north by 75th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 59th-st., and west by the line of 4th-av. *Dennis McCabe, Assistant Assessor, residence and office, corner of 70th-st. and 3d-av.*

Seventh Division—Is bounded north by 59th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 49th-st., and west by 4th-av. Benoni H. Howell, Assistant Assessor; residence and office, 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 7½ to 9 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Eighth Division—Is bounded north by 49th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 40th-st., and west by 6th-av. Stephen A. Utterly, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 56 West 46th st.; office, No. 741 6th-av.

Ninth Division—Is bounded north by 45th-st., east by 6th-av., south by 40th-st., and west by Hudson River. Dow S. Kittle, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 69 West 43d-st.; office, 741 6th-av.

Tenth Division—Is bounded north by 49th-st., east by 6th-av., south by 45th-st., and west by Hudson River. Gustavus Friedeborn, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 1,331 Broadway; office, No. 1,331 Broadway, corner of 45th-st.

Eleventh Division—Is bounded north by 59th-st., east by 6th-av., south by 49th-st., and west by Hudson River. Patrick O. Dea, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 270 West 51st-st.; office, No. 741 6th-av.; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Twelfth Division—Is bounded north by 86th-st., east by the line of 4th-av., south by 59th-st., and west by Hudson River. Richard Pelton, Assistant Assessor; residence, Falkland's Hotel, Broadway, between 69th and [illegible] sts.; office, No. 741 6th-av.; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Thirteenth Division—Consists of Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands, and No. 741 6th-av. [illegible], Assistant Assessor; residence and office, No. [illegible].

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership, or corporation, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on. Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessors a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions. Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, No. 741 6th-av.

HOMER FRANKLIN, Assessor for the Ninth Collection District.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOtice is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Fifth Collection District, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled, "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government, and to Pay Interest on the Public Debt," that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into thirteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions, as hereby given:

Division No. 1—Canal-street, Broadway, Grand-street and the Bowery. A. Stephens, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 233 Grand-street, corner Bowery.

Division No. 2—Bowery, Grand-street, Broadway, and Spring-street. W. V. Alexander, Assistant Assessor, residence Westchester House, corner Broome and Bowery.

Division No. 3—Spring-street, Broadway, Houston-street, and the Bowery. C. L. Bellows, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 79 Prince-street.

Division No. 4—South-street, Catharine-street, Division-street and Pike-street. W. H. Burrows, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 18 East Broadway.

Division No. 5—Norfolk-street, Division-street, Bowery, and Hester-street. Robert H. Kelley, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 43 Forsyth-street.

Division No. 6—Hester-street, Bowery, Broome and Norfolk-street. Charles Williamson, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 151 Bowery.

Division No. 7—Norfolk-street, Rivington-street, Bowery and Broome-street. Tudor Adams, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 310 Broome-street.

Division No. 8—South Pike-street, Division and Clinton streets. S. S. McClure, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 134 Henry-street.

Division No. 9—Division, Norfolk, Rivington and Ridge streets. John T. Reeve, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 386 Grand-street.

Division No. 10—South, Clinton, Gouverneur-slip and Scammel-street. G. S. Dye, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 236 Clinton-street.

Division No. 11—Grand, Division, Ridge, Rivington and Cannon streets. Henry S. Jennings, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 166 Broome-street.

Division No. 12—South-street, Gouverneur-slip, Scammel-street, East Broadway and Grand-street. H. H. Lee, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 311 East Broadway.

Division No. 13—Grand, Cannon, Rivington and East streets. DeLancey W. Knevals, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 12 East-street.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership, copartnership, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions.

Communications may be addressed to me, at the Central Office, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

GEO. F. BELLOWS, Assessor.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

EXCISE TAX.—ASSESSORS' NOTICE, 6TH DISTRICT.—Notice is hereby given to the Tax-payers of the Sixth Assessment District, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, in the City of New-York, that in accordance with an Act approved July 1, 1862, entitled "An Act to Provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government, and to Pay Interest on the Public Debt," I have been appointed Assessor for said Sixth District, and that I have arranged said District into "a convenient number" of Assessment Divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named gentlemen as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as follows:

Division No. 1.—All that portion of the Ninth Ward bounded by a line commencing at West and Charles streets; thence along Charles to Hudson, to Christopher, to Bleecker, to Cottage-place, to West Houston, to West-street, to place of beginning. H. Howard Cargill, No. 348 Greenwich-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours from nine to ten A. M. and five to six P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Division No. 2.—All that portion of the Ninth Ward bounded by a line commencing at Bank and Greenwich streets, thence along Bank to Greenwich-avenue, to Sixth-avenue, to Carmine, to Bleecker, to Christopher, to Hudson, to Charles, to Greenwich-street, to place of beginning. James G. Byers, No. 67 Perry-street, Assistant-Assessor. Office hours from nine to ten A. M., and seven to eight P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Division No. 3.—All that portion of the Ninth Ward bounded by a line commencing at the North River and West Fourteenth-street, thence along Fourteenth-street to Hudson-street, to Bank, to Greenwich, to Charles, to North River, to place of beginning. George W. Ackerson, No. 180 West Fourteenth-street, Assistant-Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

Division No. 4.—All that portion of the Ninth Ward not included in the First, Second and Third Divisions. George W. Jacques, No. 136 West Fourteenth-street, Assistant-Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

Division No. 5.—All that portion of the Sixteenth Ward bounded by Fourteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. Samuel T. Lapping, Assistant-Assessor, No. 149 West Twenty-first-street. Office hours same as No. 2.

Division No. 6.—All that portion of the Sixteenth Ward bounded by Fourteenth-street, Hudson River, Twentieth-street and Eighth-avenue. Philo Richardson, Assistant Assessor, No. 177½ Eighth-avenue. Office hours same as No. 2.

Division No. 7.—All that portion of the Sixteenth Ward bounded by a line commencing at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-Second-street, and running along said street to Eighth-avenue, thence to Twentieth-street, to Hudson River, to Twenty-Third-street, to Eighth-avenue, to Twenty-Fourth-street, to Sixth-avenue, and to place of beginning. George A. Bishop, Assistant Assessor, No. [illegible] West Twenty-[illegible]-street. Office hours same as No. 2.

Division No. 8.—All that portion of the Sixteenth Ward not included within the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh divisions. Sigismund Lasar, No. [illegible] West Twenty-fourth-street, Assistant. Office hours same as No. 2.

Division No. 9.—All that portion of the Fifteenth Ward lying south of Eleventh-street, and west of University-place and Wooster-street. Chas. J. Livingston, No. [illegible] West Eleventh-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

Division No. 10.—All that portion of the Fifteenth Ward lying north and east of a line commencing in Eleventh-street, at Sixth-avenue, and running thence to University-place, to Waverley-place, to Broadway, to Astor-place, to Fourth-avenue. Otis R. Potter, No. 133 West Eleventh-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

Division No. 11.—All that portion of the Fifteenth Ward not included in the Ninth and Tenth Divisions. Benjamin B. Shope, Assistant Assessor.

In all cases where streets and avenues are mentioned as boundaries, the centre of such streets and avenues is intended as the division line.

Every Person, Association, Partnership or Corporation, desiring a License to engage in any Trade or Occupation named in the 64th section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such Trade or Occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any Duty or Tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective Divisions.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, No. 139 West 14th-st.

J. F. CLEVELAND, Assessor for the Sixth Assessment District.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At a Special Meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held Oct. 1, 1862, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the various Republican Union Associations of this City shall meet, at such places as the Ward Associations shall designate, on THURSDAY, the 9th of October, 1862, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the following Conventions, viz.:

A County Convention, to nominate a candidate for Surrogate, and one Supervisor.

A Congressional Convention in each of the six Congressional Districts in this City.

An Assembly Convention in each of the seventeen Assembly Districts in the City.

The County Convention shall consist of Five Delegates from each Ward.

The Congressional Conventions shall consist of Twenty-one (21) Delegates in each Congressional District, as follows:

Fourth District, composed of the following Wards, viz.: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, three delegates each.

Fifth District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, five delegates each. They to draw for the twenty-first delegate, to be taken from one of the four Wards comprising the District.

Sixth District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, seven delegates each.

Seventh District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, each Ward to elect ten delegates, and they to draw for the twenty-first delegate from the two Wards comprising the District.

Eighth District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, seven delegates each.

Ninth District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, seven delegates each.

The Assembly Conventions shall consist of eleven Delegates in each Assembly District lying north of 14th-st., but the Ward Associations south of 14th-st., shall elect one delegate from each Election District, to constitute Assembly Conventions, to nominate candidates from said Assembly Districts lying south of 14th-st.

The President of the Association, or, in his absence, the officers thereof, shall appoint at least three inspectors to superintend the election of delegates, to be selected in their respective Wards.

It shall be the duty of said inspectors to receive and canvass the votes, certify the same, and report to the Association the result; and all such elections shall be conducted under the following rules and regulations:

The delegates in all cases shall be chosen by ballot, and no person shall be entitled to vote at such election unless duly entitled by an authenticated enrollment, or entitled to vote by the Constitution and By-laws of such Association, and in the Ward in which he resides.

All the names that were enrolled in the various Wards under the call of this Committee of Sept. 4, ult., for the election of delegates to the late Syracuse Convention, shall be entitled to vote under this call, provided they pledge themselves to vote for the nominees of the County Convention.

The polls shall be open in all the Ward Associations north of 14th-st., from 4½ to 9½ o'clock P. M.

The polls in the XVIIth Ward shall close [illegible] same hours, [illegible] o'clock. In the other Wards south of 14th-st. the polls shall be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M. Notice of the time and place of holding the elections for delegates to the above Conventions shall be given by the officers of such Associations, by advertisement in at least two of the daily papers, for at least two days.

The County Convention shall meet at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on the 13th of October, 1862, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Fourth Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Fifth Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at Bunk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Sixth Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at Bleecker Buildings, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Seventh Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at the Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Eighth Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at the corner of [illegible]-st. and 8th-av., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Ninth Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at Landmann's Hotel, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Assembly District Conventions shall meet on the 15th of October, 1862, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the following places, viz.:

First Assembly District Convention shall meet at the Central Hotel, corner Chambers-st. and College-place.

Second Assembly District Convention shall meet at Golden's, corner of Centre and Franklin sts.

Third Assembly District Convention shall meet at the Fifth Ward Hotel.

Fourth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Nos. 192 and 194 Henry-st.

Fifth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Bleecker Buildings.

Sixth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Bunk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st.

Seventh Assembly District Convention shall meet at Jefferson Market.

Eighth Assembly District Convention shall meet at the corner of Pitt and Broome sts.

Tenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at the Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery.

Eleventh Assembly District Convention shall meet at Lincoln Hall, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

Twelfth Assembly District Convention shall meet at No. 21 Avenue D.

Thirteenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Washington Hall, No. 683 8th-av.

Fourteenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Republican Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

Fifteenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at No. 435 4th-av.

Sixteenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Landmann's Hotel, corner of 69th-st. and 3d-av.

Seventeenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Farrington's Hotel, 125th-st. and 3d-av.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Chairman.

Henry H. Hurlay, J. P. Walker, } Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

RALLY FOR WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN.

A meeting for the ratification of the nominations made for State Officers by the Republican and Union Convention will be held by the FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, at Wright's Hotel, corner of Broadway and 8th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Messrs. James A. Briggs, Frederick A. Conkling, Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, Chas. A. Dana, and Erastus C. Benedict, are expected to address the meeting. All citizens in favor of the ticket nominated by the Syracuse Convention are invited to attend.

N. B. BLAKE, President.

C. J. Livingston, Sec'y.

THE HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—A great Union Mass Meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn will be held at the Academy of Music, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Fremont Republican Club of the City of Brooklyn, to indorse the President's Proclamation of Liberty.

Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY and Hon. HENRY B. STANTON will address the meeting. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

A. B. HANCE, M. D.	H. B. DURYEA,
GEO. I. BENNETT,	G. M. GRISWOLD,
GEO. H. ROBERTS,	J. G. NODINE,
H. E. CLEVELAND,	F. B. SPOONER,
E. B. RICH,	T. H. [illegible].

THE "UNION WADSWORTH CLUB" of the Twentieth Ward will hold a public meeting at Lincoln Hall, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. The following gentlemen have been invited and will address the meeting: Theodore Tilton, E. R. Tremain, Luther R. Marsh, Abram Wakeman, Col. Thos. B. Van Buren, and others. All who are in favor of sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war and a speedy crushing out of the present wicked rebellion, against the liberty of our country, are invited to attend.

WM. [illegible], President.

Joseph B. Pollock, Wm. W. Brackett, } Secretaries.

NINTH WARD WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN CLUB.—There will be an adjourned meeting of this Club held at the Hall, Bleecker Buildings, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to select officers for the Club. All are invited to attend who feel an interest in the objects of the Club, and are desirous of furthering the election of Wadsworth and Tremain.

Committee on Organization—Wm. B. Smith, Jr., David Marsh, Chas. L. Mead, A. H. Eagleson, John E. Allen.

PEOPLE'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—There will be a meeting of the "People's Union Central Committee" at their rooms, No. 8 Union-square, on Monday evening, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to attend without further notice.

WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman.

Samuel C. Reed, Lorenzo Delmonico? [illegible] } Secretaries.

DR. GUTMANN'S ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VAPOR-BATHS.

No. 373 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery. With warm and cold water showers, and douche baths, steam douches, etc., etc. Open daily, for gentlemen, from 7 to 10 A. M., and 1 to 10 P. M.; for ladies, from 10 to 12 A. M.; on Sundays, for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 A. M. These baths are a certain remedy for rheumatism, gout, paralysis, neuralgia, chronic diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhs, (cold,) mercurial affections, dyspepsia, etc., etc. Every comfort, convenience and attention provided. Terms moderate.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will open their NEW CLOAKS and MANTILLAS on THURSDAY, Oct. 9. Also, A Choice Collection of REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW SILKS. PLAIN, PLAID, STRIPED AND FANCY STYLES. Of this season's importations. NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR ENTIRE IMPORTATION of FLANNELS AND BLANKETS, at Retail. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERED POPLIN ROBES, A NEW ARTICLE. Received per steamer Arabia. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer at retail, ON MONDAY, OCT. 6, A LARGE STOCK of SUPERIOR FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Have now on exhibition THEIR FALL IMPORTATION of LACE CURTAINS and DRAPERY MUSLINS, IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT in NEW FABRICS AND DESIGNS, for sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PLAIN AND FIGURED OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND MERINOS. In very full assortment, at MODERATE PRICES. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES. ... COLLARS, SETS, SHAWLS, BARBES, VEILS, &c. ... For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 353 BROADWAY, Will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 6, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS, Purchased at the great auction sales of last week, AT GREAT BARGAINS, comprising VELOUR OTTOMANS IN ALL COLORS, BROCHE VELOURS, SILK PLAIDS, OTTOMANS, PLAID MERINOES, In all the new shades of blue and purple, with a large assortment of new DRESS GOODS, just arrived by the last steamer. ALSO, ... STRIPED BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, From low price to superfine. ALSO, A large assortment of PARIS LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE SHAWLS, and all the new patterns and colors of WOOL SHAWLS. ALSO, ...

GRAND OPENING. NEW FALL GOODS at CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st. NEW SILKS, NEW MERINOS, NEW POPLINS, NEW OTTOMANS, NEW REPS, NEW CASHMERES, NEW DELAINES, NEW PRINTS, NEW CLOAKS, NEW MANTILLAS, NEW SHAWLS. And a splendid stock of new DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at retail much less than wholesale prices. Also, ... Pieces Madder Prints, only 12½ cents per yard. ... Pieces very best make Bleached Shirting, much less than wholesale prices. ... Pieces best make Unbleached Muslin, in all widths, purchased before the late advance. ... Dozen fine British Hosiery, at old prices. ... Dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents each. ... Dozen pure Linen very fine Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents each. Also, Pure Linen Damask, Napkins, Towels, Table Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, &c., &c., which we shall offer at very LOW PRICES. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. ALL OUR STOCK PURCHASED PREVIOUS TO LAST GREAT ADVANCE IN PRICES. ... Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Tickings, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Shirting and Table Linens, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets, for sale wholesale and retail by W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! All the most fashionable styles for FALL AND WINTER WEAR, NOW OPEN. FINE CLOTH CLOAKS, new styles, at $6 to $8. ENGLISH MELTON CLOTH CLOAKS, at $4 to $8. FINE BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, richly trimmed, at $7 to $10. SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, ... SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, richly adorned, at $12 to $17 50. Having made our contracts for our Winter Cloakings early in July, and previous to the late great advance in prices, we can sell nearly as low as last Winter. We guarantee our prices 25 to 30 per cent. lower than Broadway and Canal-st. stores. Please note the name and number. W. K. PEYTON, CLOAK, SHAWL and MANTILLA MANUFACTURER, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT PEYTON'S NO. 274 BOWERY, LADIES WILL FIND OPEN, ON MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF NEW DRESS GOODS, RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS from Europe. ... new shades of French Merinos and Poplins, figured ... Ottomans, Crepes, Delaines, and all-wool plaids ... Dozens of new Delaines, in choice styles, at 25 cents ... W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, ... Houston-st.

... MOURNING GOODS ...

M. & A. MYERS & CO. have now received their full importation of FALL GOODS which they are now offering to the public at VERY LOW PRICES. M. & A. MYERS & CO., 628 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, robes, bands, &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs. Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimmings, braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—... Alexandre's celebrated gloves ... No. ... Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A FINE STOCK OF QUILTS! COUNTERPANES, LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, Selling below their value, to close the business, at No. .. 6th-av., opposite Jefferson Market. C. G. HOOK.

A CLOSING SALE OF DRESS GOODS! A GREAT VARIETY OFFERED VERY CHEAP, In order to move to No. 7.. Broadway. C. G. HOOK, No. 1.. 6th-av.

HOSIERY! GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, AND LINEN CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, Selling off CHEAP, before moving to No. 7.. Broadway. C. G. HOOK, No. 1.. 6th-av.

CLOSING SALE OF CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, at less than half their VALUE, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK Before removing to Broadway. C. G. HOOK, No. 1.. 6th-av.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. RIBBONS FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTIONS, NOW READY. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, NEW STYLES EVERY DAY. EDWARD RIDLEY, No. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST., Entrance to this Department No. 66 ALLEN-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. FELT AND BEAVER HATS, BLOOMERS AND TURBANS. Also, from auction, 100 CASES OF STRAW BONNETS offering at 50c. on the dollar. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. THE CHEAPEST LINE OF KID GLOVES in the City. BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. OVER TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, READY MONDAY, Oct. 6. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. BONNETS, SILKS, VELVETS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, BLONDS, &c., &c., CHEAPER THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. WE SELL TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, FOR CASH, CUT LENGTHS CHEAPER THAN DOWN TOWN JOBBERS SELL WHOLE PIECES. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ... I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. ... Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 20th-st.

BOARDING—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON THE second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, may be had by applying to Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER, No. 58 East 18th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a private family, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 151 West 43d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 56 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR A FAMILY WISHING several rooms and a liberal private table can be had up town in a spacious first-class house until May, or permanently. Address "Home," Box 128 *Times* office.

BOARDING, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, for a gentleman and wife. A large room on second floor, bathing-room adjoining, at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on No. 34 Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARDERS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY owning a pleasant house with modern improvements, within fifteen minutes walking distance of the Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, will take a few gentlemen to board on reasonable terms. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Mrs. K. F. H., Box No. 77, Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-class board may be obtained by applying immediately at the brown-stone front house, No. 41 Concord-st. The house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Reference exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEMEN may find a comfortable home with a private family in a first-class house, in the immediate vicinity of Clinton and Fulton-avs. Terms moderate, and unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large well-furnished front room, with pantry—bedroom adjoining, if desired; also, a back room, unfurnished, with two pantries. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.; references required.

IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, three or four well-furnished rooms in a spacious house, with all the modern improvements in a strictly private family, situated within ten minutes' walk of the three ferries. References exchanged. Apply R. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, one year old, and servant, from Nov. 1, in a private family or where there are but few boarders. Rooms furnished or unfurnished—dinner at 6 o'clock. Location between 10th and 40th sts., 5d and 9th avs. Good reference given and required. Address, giving location, terms, &c., SEYMOUR, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and four children; early dinner; three rooms on ... floor, with extra room for servant; terms must be moderate. Address, with reference, or no attention will be paid to it, HUDSON, Box No. 1.. *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let the second story to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, parlors and bedrooms, adjoining, or single rooms, to gentlemen. Apply at No. .. East 12th-st., near Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for families or single gentlemen, can be obtained by applying at No. 178 West 21st-st. The best references given and required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 19 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED parlor and two bedrooms to let, with or without board. No. 36 West 22d-st.

NO. 28 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also single rooms. References exchanged.

FIVE LARGE AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS ... without board—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 13., Bleecker-st.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan—will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms can be accommodated ...

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINTER, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COAL, &C.

300 TONS INCE FALL HOUSE CANNEL, the best imported for family use—now discharging from ships Empire State and Invincible, pier No. 1 North River, which I will deliver during the current ... J. J. ATWOOD, ... Building, No. 111 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business, making the best of soups, cooking all kinds of meat, games, and understands boning fowl; understands making desserts, and is a first-rate baker; wishes a situation in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1.. 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are wanted immediately for a select number of very superior cooks and laundresses, whose references are of the highest order. Also, for some neat, intelligent and experienced English and Scotch nurses, waitresses and housemaids—at MANNING'S Select Agency, corner Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. Established under the most distinguished patronage.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, for a steady Protestant woman, who is a thorough good cook, and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out or changing her situations; can furnish the most respectable City references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as Cook in a private family; understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 432 7th-av., for two days, third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman belonging to the Presbyterian Church, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also the dairy; no objections to go a short distance in the country; and can show six years' reference. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; she can give five years' reference. Call at No. 63 East 18th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small family; understands her business perfectly; can give best city reference; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 53 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by an experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a middle-aged Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room; no objections to go in the country with a family; will do no washing.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable girls desire situations in City or country; no objection to go separate; one as down-stairs servant; is a good cook and baker of bread, biscuit and pies; the other a thorough chambermaid and waitress, or as laundress and chambermaid; best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is fully competent, and perfectly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; best City reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 400 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation, as cook, in a respectable family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing if required; has the best reference. Call at No. 101 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; has best City reference; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first class meat and pastry cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 5th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation, as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; will assist in the washing if required; the best of City references can be given. Call at her present employer's, No. 66 East 17th-st., near 4th-av., for two days.

AS GOOD COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; can make the best of bread and pastry; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

AS PLAIN COOK, CHAMBERMAID &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant girls, one as good plain cook—no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress—no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Good city reference given. Call or address, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st., second floor, back room.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City reference given. Apply, for two days, or this week, at No. 141 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent American woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; excellent baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 128 8th-av., between 16th and 17th-sts.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can get the best of city reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen at 204 7th-av. Call for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid, plain sewer, or as waitress. One who thoroughly understands her business, and has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, shirt-making and embroidery; or would do housework in a nice family. Please call in the dry goods store 502½ 2d-av., near 32d-st., for two days; has the best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, by a young American girl, of excellent character, who can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS—NURSE.—Situations wanted, by three Welsh girls, as chambermaid, laundress and nurse; can furnish City references. Call, for two days, between 10 and 4 o'clock, at No. 122 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 45 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, also to do the fine washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; can do up clothes neatly; has 5 years' good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 107 East 40th-st., near Lexington-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, by a German girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply, with City reference, at No. 202 West 31st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as laundress, and to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 182 West 2.th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; does fluting and finery in style; chamberwork, if required; wages $8 to $10; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st, or send a note.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman in a private family as waitress; is a competent and thorough waitress; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork if required; has lived in good families; has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 61 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; is fully competent for either situation; can give the best of satisfactory City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 7th-av., near 23d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as waitress or chambermaid, or child's nurse. Has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 134 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian Languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. ... Broadway, east side, near 22d-st. ... request all who have paid and were not suited to come ... be suited to the best situations and highest wages ... free of charge. Lady's-maid wanted. Public patronage ... respectfully solicited.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—good servants always on hand. Professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, ladies' maids, girls for housework, small girls and girls lately landed. Also men servants. A number of ... servants wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American Protestant lady, a situation as housekeeper; has had long experience in the duties of housekeeping. Can take the entire charge of a gentleman's house, or hotel. Has excellent City reference. No objection to the country, or to travel. Can be heard of for one week at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady (a widow) desires a situation as housekeeper in a quiet family, or would take charge of the wardrobe of a school, or public institution. She can furnish the best of reference for character and competency. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for one week, Box No. 1.. *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID—Wanted, by a Protestant German girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or would take care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for 3 days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for children; would assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman, well acquainted with family sewing; has no objection to a little chamberwork, or to wait on a lady; good City reference given. Call or send to No. 116 West 18th-st., in the front basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER would like to have one or two families' work, by the day; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 1 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; she fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, and can bring it up by hand; has 6 years' of the best City reference; is willing and obliging, and kind to children. Call at or address No. 99 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, who is a thorough servant, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; is quick at the needle; can take charge of a baby or growing children, or to do fine washing and chamberwork; is capable in each capacity; wages $7. Call for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse by a competent Protestant young woman—can take the entire charge of a baby, or wait on a lady; can dress hair; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as nurse in a private family. Apply for two days at her present employers, 20 West 36th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE, PROTESTANTE, desire se placer dans une famille, pour soignes les enfants et pour coudre; elle peut fournir les meilleurs renseignements. S'adresser No. 9 Watts-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AN experienced book-keeper, desires a situation in a counting room, banking or other office, where the services of a thorough book-keeper are required; can furnish first-class references. Address C. D. E., Box No. 39, Springfield, Mass.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener; can bring satisfactory references. Can be seen, or address H. B., at Wm. Elliott's seed store, No. 47 John-st.

AS FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant man and wife, without incumbrance, situations, the man as farmer and gardener, the woman as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; both perfectly understand their business, and have excellent City reference. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to the country; has excellent City reference; left his last situation in consequence of the death of his employer. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMEN, GARDENERS, &c.—FOUR well-recommended Protestant coachmen and gardeners want situations; one English coachman and farmer or gardener. All good drivers; understand the care of horses; will take situations as single, or their wives will go as cooks. The women well-recommended and noble-looking. Also, a number of single men for all kinds of work. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has had long experience in England and in the United States; understands every thing in the proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable references for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 230 *Times* Office, or No. 398 7th-av., or No. 57 West 33d-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man of long experience, as above; understands his business well; can milk and make himself generally useful if required; has the very best of City and country reference. Call or address, for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young man with the best of moral habits, strictly temperate, a good and careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his present employer. Call or address, for one week, ISAAC J. STILLING'S, No. 1,368 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man who perfectly understands his business; leaves his present employers in consequence of the family going to Europe. Can be seen for two days, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., at his present employer's, No. 384 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—AN ENGLISHMAN and wife are desirous of situations in a private family in the country; the man as coachman and gardener, and to make himself generally useful; the woman as cook, and to take charge of the dairy. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who understands his business; is careful with horses, and a good driver. Has good references from country and City. Address E. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR a coachman, with the best of City references, long experience and good habits. For further particulars call at No. 20 Union-square, 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, with four years' City reference from his last employer, where he can be seen for one week, at No. 1 West 47th-st., corner of 5th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young Englishman a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an experienced respectable single man, who perfectly understands his business. Address R. P. S. at Mr. Kepplers, 282 Fourth-av., and 20th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent man; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City and country references. Inquire, for two days, at No. 60 Clinton-place, or address W.

HELP WANTED.

HATTERS.—WANTED, SEVERAL FUR AND wool hat finishers. Apply at No. 37 Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in want of a permanent situation in a small private family, residing in Astoria, Long Island, may apply by letter to Box 4437 New-York Post-office. Good recommendations required. Terms, $7 per month.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, an English or Scotch Protestant woman, to serve as chambermaid and waitress, to go six miles from New-York; her references must be unexceptionable as to her neatness, integrity and capability. Call at No. 60 West 18th-st., corner 6th-av., from 10 to 1.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS. ONE who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing. Call at No. 43 West 36th-st. Bring City references only; between 9 and 12 A. M.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURDRINIER machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE MILITARY clothing. The best prices paid. BERNHEIMER BROS., No. 19 Vesey-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT THE PROTESTANT Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., several cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework, for City and country. None but Protestants, with City references, need apply. No charge until engaged.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, TWO clerks for grocery stores; two boys for trades; four girls to travel with families to California and Europe. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—BASTERS AND FINISHERS ON military frocks; also, an operator on a Singer's machine. Apply at No. 43 Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—A FOREMAN, COMPETENT TO MANUFACTURE chewing tobacco. Address Box No. 6.. Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 1.. Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSE, MANUFACTURERS, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. .. and .. East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 8 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 15. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. C. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 28 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D.; Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D.; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert B. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Prof. Ch. Morris, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE. An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons: Hon. Geo. Opdyke, H. M. Alexander, L. Lockwood, Rev. Dr. Phillips, Wm. Black, H. A. Mott, J. Lindly, M. D., C. Burchard, D. S. Schanck, W. Parker, M. D., A. W. Canfield, A. H. Trowbridge, J. Auchincloss, F. Handy, J. C. Tucker.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET, Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 248 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 19th-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL No. 28 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, &c., address as above.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 68 West 24th-st., N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector. The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NORWALK, CONN. C. M. SELLECK, Principal. The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 374 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES, Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 32 West 18th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 6th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and not 150, as in the crowded classes of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FREE DRAWING CLASSES OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN, will open on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6. Apprentices and journeymen mechanics desiring to join, may apply at the rooms, No. 36 Crosby-st., or to the Librarian of the Apprentices' Library, No. 472 Broadway, where they will obtain all necessary information. On the same evening, at the same place, an address will be delivered by Richard O'Gorman, Esq., commencing at 8 o'clock. Members of the Society and others are invited to be present.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACADEMIC year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reexamined on the same day. CHS. KING, LL.D., President Columbia College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.—This Seminary opens on the 1st of October. Easy of access via New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. Trains pass several times a day. Juniors under 12 taken at a reduction from the regular terms. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD—Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to eight. Next session will open Nov. 3. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 180 Water-st.; W. J. Elger, No. 560 Broadway; or of the Principal.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 63 West 23d-st., near Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st. Will reopen, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. All letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, Principal.—A family Boarding-school for twelve pupils, pleasantly located in the village of Fair Haven, within one mile of New-Haven, Conn.; has been established eleven years. Winter term begins Nov. 5. Circulars at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 15, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars address the Principal. BENJ. F. MILLS.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and ... Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 6th-av. and 38th-st.—entrance No. 1,136 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 40 East 28th-st.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 25th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 61 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 22 East 18th-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERLY E. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 22d-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 26th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,1.. Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 28th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway. G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. .. West ... G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector, is now open, with every ... for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. ... forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &c., the present is a most favorable time for entering.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I. YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL. For circulars address the Principal, F. A. ANDREW.

MISS ... BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, at No. 1,219 Broadway.

MISSES ROHE AND MRS. TUFTS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. .. West 24th-st., near Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $160 per annum. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. ... Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

AS TEACHER.—FAMILIES BOARDING AT Hotels, and desirous of having their children instructed at home, can secure the services, for two or three hours daily, of a lady teacher of the English branches, whose method of instruction cannot fail to give satisfaction to parents, and insures the rapid improvement of their children. Terms reasonable, and a large reduction made for a class of six or eight. Address "VISITING TEACHER," Box No. 1.. *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A GOOD ENGLISH education, is anxious to obtain a situation as companion to a lady or governess to young children. Possessing a good mezzo soprano voice, would like a position where her musical talent would be of service. References given. Address Miss E., New-Brighton, S. I.

AT $2 50, WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING, &c., unlimited lessons. Arithmetic and Penmanship, $10 per quarter, 78 lessons to each. There are thousands of young men and women in these Cities who ... ambitious to improve in these desirable qualifications. PAINE'S well-known Institutions, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, offer extraordinary facilities.

AT $5—HAND-TRAINING.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, guarantees by his new system of hand-training to remove stiffness or trembling from the worst hand, and give a rapid, elegant business style. Double-entry book-keeping taught practically by an experienced book-keeper. Instruction private.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West twenty second st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

$110.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ... BERG, Principal.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 13th-st., is now open.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bro., .. Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 15, at No. 40 East 28th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER, &c.—EMPLOYMENT IS wanted, by a young lady, largely experienced, as organist, church singer, editor's assistant, or amanuensis, copyist, teacher of music, English, drawing, painting. She has received at the rate of $..., (without board) ... because of the times, is prepared to negotiate for the best arrangement she can make, and refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that ... expectations are in ... wise commensurate with inferior abilities. Address now or in future, Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care of Box No. 4, Mendham, N. J.

AS TUTOR.—A FAMILY RESIDING A FEW miles from the City, are desirous of obtaining a thoroughly competent and accomplished tutor, capable of teaching the Latin and French languages. A middle-aged clergyman (Episcopal) would be preferred. Address Post-office, Box No. 19, Astoria, L. I., stating terms, &c.; best of references required; a single man preferred, to live in the family.

AS PRINCIPAL OR CHIEF ASSISTANT.—A graduate of Yale College, just from Germany, an accomplished German scholar, desires a situation as principal or chief assistant in an academy, or private school. For further information, address, or inquire of ... No. 47 9th-st.

AS TEACHERS.—TWO NEW-ENGLAND LADIES desire engagements as resident teachers in schools or families in the City or country. One is experienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and English; the other competent to teach English, French and rudiments of music. Best City references exchanged. Call or address TEACHER, No. ... South Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher, either in a school or family, by a lady who has had a long and successful experience; she is competent to teach music, drawing, oil painting, and French, together with the English branches; good references given. For further information ... E. M. LANDERS, No. ... Broadway, N. Y.

AS TEACHER AND GOVERNESS.—A young lady, capable of giving instruction in all the English branches, mathematics and Latin, desires a situation in a select family of several children, to whom she will devote her whole time and attention. ... permission, by Dr. Cheever, No. .. Abingdon-square, who will answer all applicants.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS resident governess, by a young lady competent to give instruction in the English branches, and rudiments of French; respectable references given as to character and competency; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Address "G," Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A STUDENT, LATE FROM a first-class New-England University, ... to teach the ancient or modern languages, and the higher English branches, desires employment as private tutor; excellent references given; work more important than salary. Address J. M. K., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE, graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the classics, mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR IN THE Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics and English branches, has a few unoccupied hours. Best of references. Address J., Box No. ... *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For regulating, &c., Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; regulating, &c., in Fifty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and building sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; east side of Eighth-avenue, and west side of Broadway, half-way to and from the streets lying on either side of said Fifty-ninth-street; and both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSMENT, New Court-House, Oct. 4, 1862.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—FOURTH DISTRICT, THIRD, FIFTH, SIXTH and EIGHTH WARDS.—The undersigned having been appointed Collector of Taxes for the Fourth District of the State of New-York, in accordance with "An Act to provide Internal Revenue ... and to pay interest on the Public Debt," gives notice that the district comprises the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, and that his office is at No. 85 Franklin-street, and will be open daily for the transaction of business, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. For receiving payments, the hours will be from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Distillers, Brewers, and Coal Oil Refiners, within the said district, are requested to apply to the Collector for forms of books to be kept by them, in accordance with the above law. JOHN MACK, Collector Internal Revenue, Fourth District. NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, ... Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, ... inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 13 City Hall. All persons interested will please attend. TERENCE FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, ALEXANDER FREAR, } Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ... WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, for black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. ... JENKS & ...

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. ... albums (50 pictures) sold at $2; others proportionately cheap.

MEDICAL.

S.-T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

[illegible] Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage [illegible] tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, [illegible] herbs. It invigorates the body without stimulating [illegible] [illegible] appetite, and strengthens the system. [illegible] Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents [illegible] [illegible] change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

ABUSES EXPOSED: IGNORANCE [illegible] FALLACIES UNMASKED!

[illegible] IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single [illegible] Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide [illegible] just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 [illegible] [illegible] upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, [illegible] Nights, with the urine or at [illegible] Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys [illegible] and their consequences, the [illegible] sexual organs of the male and female [illegible] weaknesses; latest researches in [illegible] hospital practice; quacks, their [illegible] specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and [illegible] treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, [illegible] Instruments, &c., should purchase this celebrated work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; or [illegible] TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 840 Broadway (up stairs), New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the [illegible] remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. [illegible] stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full [illegible] of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D., PHYSICIAN, OPERATOR and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal disease, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and [illegible] work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and true to nature, in all respects, as anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5.—From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 33 [illegible] can be confidentially consulted on [illegible] diseases.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College) and Royal College of Surgeons, [illegible] has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. [illegible] [illegible] City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the [illegible] confidence on all diseases [illegible] Thirty years in the [illegible] of which have been at the Hospital [illegible] to guarantee a cure in [illegible] or make no charge. [illegible] N. B.—As a proof of [illegible] [illegible] in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE [illegible] consulted on all diseases of a private nature. [illegible] 20 years, devoted to the treatment [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the urethra and seminal weakness [illegible] by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of [illegible] can call on Dr. C. with the certainty [illegible] radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

[illegible] CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY [illegible] No. 12 Laight-st. [illegible] [illegible] Dr. POWERS' [illegible] for syphilis [illegible] [illegible] be convinced. Dr. POWERS [illegible] the vigor of youth in four [illegible] Office No. 12 Laight-st. [illegible] Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

[illegible] THE MARRIED AND ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU [illegible] of Diseases of Women, has just published [illegible] of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," expressly intended for those whose health [illegible] too rapid increase of family [illegible] at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York [illegible] free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. [illegible] No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House), and [illegible] FEDERHERN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE [illegible] nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and [illegible] [illegible] of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, [illegible] Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the [illegible] Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition [illegible] mailed. Those who have been disappointed [illegible] "Specifics" [illegible] Seminal Weakness, Impotency and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read [illegible] pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 280. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. [illegible] (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

[illegible] FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. [illegible] Female Renovator or Golden Regulator [illegible] infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed [illegible] to restore the menstrual [illegible] disappoint the anxious patient [illegible] where Dr. WARD can be consulted [illegible].

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Ruptures, piles, [illegible] [illegible] radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultations [illegible].

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 12 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. [illegible] in one specialty enables him to guarantee [illegible] and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been [illegible] by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on him with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CER-tain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies, in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. [illegible] French Periodical Drops. Therefore every [illegible] [illegible] which all other remedies of the kind have failed to [illegible] Office No. 12 Laight-st.

[illegible] FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S [illegible] the great periodical remedy for the [illegible] removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. [illegible] [illegible] Ladies can consult Dr. COX [illegible] from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

[illegible] AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTAB-lished [illegible] the only genuine baths in the [illegible] No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner [illegible] for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections [illegible]. Given daily by Dr. A. L. [illegible] & CO.

[illegible] CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER [illegible] his attention to diseases [illegible] in which he has treated no less than [illegible] without an instance of failure. His [illegible] HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain [illegible] when regular treatment and all other remedies [illegible] without dieting or restriction in the habits of [illegible] without the disgusting and sickening [illegible] all other remedies; cures in new cases in less [illegible] without the dreadful consequent [illegible] but possesses the peculiarly valuable [illegible] annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that [illegible] unless his remedy is used [illegible] no other will accomplish [illegible] its value in this respect has become so well [illegible] in every department of medicine [illegible] [illegible] chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and where they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 10 three-cent stamps. [illegible] 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., execute every branch of Dentistry in the most careful and scientific manner, on the most reasonable terms. Pure [illegible] chloroform administered. Beautiful sets [illegible] Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stilwell, [illegible] Parker and Smith.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS-WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated October 4, 1862.

JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.: Junction Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862. Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863. Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863. Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES. GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 29 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTIONS.

We shall send a Special Agent to New-Orleans, on or about the 8th instant, who will take charge of all claims on that place, sent to our office.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND, No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

OCT. 1, 1862.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN-MENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR-TEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company will be paid upon presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the New-England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the San Francisco City Water Coupons, due Oct. 1, on presentation at their office.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRAN-CISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST. CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 20th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

ABM. F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK, NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest at once.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.

RICHARD H. BULL, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 6th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 13, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 98 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., half, payable on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street.

Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; and

Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; and

For the laying of cross-walks in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at the intersection of Avenue A and First and Second Avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new wing recently erected on Ward School-house No. 50, in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; and the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, } Commissioners.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.

HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112
Second Cabin Passage 70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail. **GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.**

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 3,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line, and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship MARION, D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

No bills lading signed the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship CREOLE, GEO. W. COUCH, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 9, 1862, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

For freight, cabin or steerage passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY .... Sep. 13 | MONDAY .... Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau .... $50.
Passage money to Havana .... 70.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship EAGLE, R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday .... Oct. 11.
CITY OF WASHINGT'N, Saturday .... Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, } Saturday .... Oct. 25.
Or KANGAROO .... }

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-SHIP HANSA, H. VON SANTEN Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $110; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 11. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $138; Steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 1½ to 2½ P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail 22d of October.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.— Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

$3,000 TO $5,000 CASH TO INVEST BY a merchant, as active partner in a well-established, safe and legitimate business. Cannot settle his present business before 1st January next. Principals only address, with particulars, R. P., Box No. 157 Times Office. Communications will be strictly private.

DENTISTRY.—A FINE OPENING FOR A DEN-tist, as the successor of the late J. Woodbridge, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, to see the tools and apparatus, or on the administrator, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

J. E. WOODBRIDGE.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CAPITAL, TO engage in a cash jobbing business with a party who has had twenty-five years' experience in City trade. A better chance to make money seldom occurs. Address R. B. H., Box No. 119 Times Office.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A STAND in West Washington Market. Address PRODUCE, Box No. 139 Times Office.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

ALL ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND information promptly procured. Being one of the first volunteers, and having a long experienced partner in Washington, I have the best facilities for collecting all soldiers and sailors claims. Information gratis, and no charge till collected.

S. SIMPSON, Lawyer, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND their relatives and friends should send or call for our book relative to obtaining Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. For gratuitous circulation. Address, with stamp, SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY,

Will be revived, with new scenery, new dresses and a great cast, Morton's standard comedy, A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

Young Rapid .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Old Rapid .... Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Hubert Stanley .... Mr. Norton
Charles Stanley .... Mr. Reynolds
Vortex .... Mr. G. Holland
Frank Oatland .... Mr. John Sefton
Bronze .... Mr. Floyd
Jessy Oatland .... Mrs. Hoey
Miss Vortex .... Miss Fanny Morant
Ellen Vortex .... Miss Madeline Henriques

TUESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY—Money. THURSDAY—Love and Money. FRIDAY—The Road to Ruin.

Mr. WALLACK is happy to state that A NEW COMEDY, Never acted in America, is in active study and preparation to take its position among the old ones, consequently the repetition of plays will be very limited.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of WILD OATS And the BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, Benefit and last appearance of ISABEL CUBAS. The renowned Spanish danseuse. On which occasion she will appear in her wonderful performance of the FRENCH SPY, Appearing in three characters.

Mathilde de Merie .... Isabel Cubas
Henri St. Alme .... Isabel Cubas
Hamet .... Isabel Cubas

Supported by a full dramatic company.

CUBAS .... in a .... GREEK DANCE
CUBAS .... in a .... SPANISH DANCE

Previous to which the laughable pantomime KIM-KA.

After which Promenade Music in the Garden. Admission 25 cents.

GOTTSCHALK'S THIRD CONCERT AT IRVING HALL, TUESDAY, Oct. 7. SPECIAL NOTICE.

In compliance with many requests, together with the fact that the accommodations of Irving Hall have been largely increased, the following will be the scale of prices for Mr Gottschalk's Concerts in this City: Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Chairs, 50 cents extra. Private Boxes, for five persons, $5.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Mr. Gottschalk will be assisted by the following artists in a new and brilliant programme:

MRS. JENNY KEMPTON, her third appearance.
MR. J. R. THOMAS, | MR. H. C. TIMM,
And others.

Musical Director .... MR. THEODORE THOMAS

Ticket Offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and Irving Hall.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS, Lessees and Proprietors.

In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleecker's farce of the MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY, it will be repeated EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, In conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by THE FINEST CORPS OF ARTISTS IN THE WORLD. Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE, for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

Wanted, 50 children for Cinderella. Apply immediately at the Garden.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the rapid manner in which seats are taken for the nights of EDWIN FORREST, and the complaints made by parties consequent upon their inability to secure seats, the box sheet invariably opens three days in advance of the nights of performance.

THE FOURTH WEEK OF EDWIN FORREST. HIS SECOND APPEARANCE THIS SEASON AS VIRGINIUS.

In Sheridan Knowles' great tragedy of the same name. Mr. J. McCULLOUGH .... as .... Icilius

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 6, EDWIN FORREST AS VIRGINIUS.

Icilius .... Mr. J. McCullough
Virginia .... Mrs. Gladstane
Servia .... Mme. Ponisi

Musical Director, Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1862, MR. HACKETT will appear in his justly celebrated part of FALSTAFF, in Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fourth," for THE LAST TIME.

Nights of performance of EDWIN FORREST, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Mr. HACKETT'S nights, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls, 75 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents.

The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON has the honor to announce that, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, EDWIN BOOTH Will inaugurate the SECOND WEEK Of his brilliant engagement by appearing, by request, in Howard Payne's tragedy of BRUTUS.

Sustained by
Mr. F. B. Conway .... as .... Titus
Mrs. F. B. Conway .... as .... Tullia
And a powerful Company.

On WEDNESDAY EDWIN BOOTH Will appear in his great character of SHYLOCK.

"LES MISERABLES."

First time in public, by GEO. VANDENHOFF, At DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway. On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7. With a COMICALITY FROM DICKENS.

Tickets 50 cents. To three readings, $1.

ELOCUTION: Mr. V.'s address is No. 61 East 29th-st.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILD-ING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—NO. 182 WEST 39TH-ST., FOUR STORY; also a large 3-story house at Bergen Point, completely furnished; boats run several times a day between this City and there; also No. 221 West 24th-st., 3-story; also No. 20 Perry-st., 2-story and attic; also No. 215 West 17th-st., 2-story and attic; also No. 68 West 20th-st., furnished. The above houses would be rented low. J. & W. DENHAM, corner 8th-av. and 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—No. 79 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., 3-story brown stone house, 22x50 feet, having all modern conveniences, and in excellent order. Apply to W. K. CHURCHILL, No. 45 Murray-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—NO. 41 East 26th-st., and No. 46 East 20th-st., 12 rooms in perfect order, and the improvements. Apply to E. C. READ, No. 46 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

OFFICE TO LET—NO. 429 BROADWAY, COR-ner of 10th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A family of three persons, for the Winter or a year. A small house, well furnished, low rent, within five minutes' walk of 6th-av., above 14th-st. If furniture is new, might be bought. Inquire of T. B. PRATT, No. 130 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WELL-furnished house wanted in Brooklyn by a private family, who can give satisfactory reference as to payment, as well as care of house and furniture. No boarders or boarding-house wanted. Location must be desirable and terms very moderate; might purchase furniture if a bargain was offered in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, L., care C. A. Taylor, Carriers' Department, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts., and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Oct. 7, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at Metuchen, Middlesex County, New-Jersey, being only 25 miles from New-York, and on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, whose cars stop at the depôt on said place several times through the day. The property consists of 165 acres, with three dwellings and one store, and is divided into 17 lots, from one to 36 acres.

Lot 1 being a stylish mansion, in a lawn of about one acre of lofty fruit trees and in great variety, with barn, carriage-house and other out-buildings.

Lots 2 and 3, each dwelling, containing seven rooms, in good order; and also a lawn of fruit and ornamental trees.

Lot 4, store, two stories, with about one-half acre.

Lot 5 to 16, each containing from 4 to 41 acres, and the most are desirable building lots.

Lot 17 contains 36 acres, having on it a large quantity of clay, fire sand, moulding sand, and covered with wood.

References to the above may be had of T. J. FORD, No. 183 Broad-st., New-York. IRA CAMPBELL, No. 37 Mercer st., New-York. MANNING FREEMAN, No. 139 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

P. S.—Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 o'clock A. M.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AV.—McKIBBIN & DAY offer for sale very low, dwellings, stores, &c., in Amity, Green, Houston, Leonard, Thompson, Broadway, Waverley-place, [illegible] 16th, 27th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 39th, 41st, 51st, 53d, West 11th, 24th, 26th, 28th, 34th, 38th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 56th sts.; upon 2d, 3d, Lexington, 4th, Park, Madison, 5th, 6th, 11th avs.; at $1,300, $2,500, $3,500, $4,000, $4,500, $6,000, $7,000, $7,500, $8,000, $8,500, $9,000, $9,500, $10,000, $10,500, $11,000, $11,500, $12,000, $12,500, $13,000, $13,500, $14,000, $15,000, $16,000, $19,000, $20,000, $23,000, $25,000, $32,500, $35,000 and $45,000.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A three-story brick house and two lots of ground, 50 feet by 100, worth $9,000, is offered for sale for $4,500. House is nearly new, has just been painted and put in complete order; neighborhood unexceptionable and possession immediate. No brokers need apply. Address BARGAIN, Box No. 165 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of E. S. DIKER, No. 159 Nassau-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HOUSE with a quantity of land—the more the better—in a desirable location, not more than twenty miles from New-York, for which $8,000 will be paid in cash and the balance in a valuable house in one of the finest locations on Brooklyn Heights. The property must be unincumbered and not exceed $8,000 or $10,000 in value. Agents need not apply. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 240 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, EX-CHANGE, OR TO LET—The house is large, well built and handsomely furnished throughout; the situation is an elevation on the Sound, 18 miles from the city; out-buildings, fruit and shade trees plenty; from six to forty-eight acres. Would like to exchange for unincumbered City property. If let, including a fine pair of horses, will be very moderate for the winter. Address Box No. 21, New-Rochelle, or see Mr. HOYT, at the depôt.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, FINELY situated on the Shell Road, near the village of Newtown, L. I., consisting of 14 acres of first-rate land, with a good house thereon, containing 9 rooms, with kitchen in the rear. For full particulars, apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—A ROMANTIC AND PIC-turesque farm, admirably adapted for a Summer residence, containing 67 acres of good soil and wood land, a fine natural meadow, and spring of delicious water; six hours from New-York. Apply to Mrs. H. M. LOUVRIER, Alford, Berkshire County, Mass.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORT-gage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 40 Williamst., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—AT BEDFORD, FLATBUSH OR AS-TORIA—A neat house, with about one acre of ground, with fruit, vegetable garden, &c.; prefers to lease with privilege of purchasing. Apply to ALBERT E. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A HOUSE, barn, &c., with from 1 to 10 acres; 10 rooms in house; plenty of fruit; beautifully situated in New-Canaan, Conn.; worth $6,000; will exchange for [illegible]. Apply at No. 201 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, within one hour of New-York by railroad, and in the vicinity of good schools. Address Box No. 429 New-York Post-Office, with full description and terms.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL-BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAIL-ROAD—NEW TERMINUS.—New-York passenger-rooms, James' Slip and foot of 34th-st., East River. Time Table, May 5, 1862: Leave New-York at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10½ A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, P. M. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, A. M., 1, 5, 6, 6, and 7, P. M., stopping each way at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt. Freight received at James-slip Ferry.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMO-DATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOAT FOR FORT HAMILTON AND KEYPORT.

THE STEAMER QUASSAICK leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every morning, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) at 6½ o'clock.

RETURNING, LEAVES KEYPORT at 3½ P. M., landing at FORT HAMILTON and CLIFFWOOD each way.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGH-LANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 30, 6½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 30, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 1, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 2, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 2, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 3, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 6, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Oct. 6, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 7, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 7, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 8, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 8, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 9, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 9, 3 P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HAR-BOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 22,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRING-FIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE. —The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ANOTHER NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DRAMA, VICTORINE, [illegible] EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

First time ever performed at the Museum. THE BRILLIANTLY-COLORED TROPICAL FISH are still the admiration of every one. Such beautiful forms, such brilliant colors, and such a splendid variety, has never been seen. They are still regarded as THE MOST MARVELOUS OF NATURE'S WORKS.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ, the highest authority in the world, says "they are highly interesting in a scientific point of view." The collection embraces FIFTY SPECIMENS, ANGEL-FISH, PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, SQUIRREL FISH, of exquisite symmetry and color, SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, SPANISH LADY, COW FISH, PORCUPINE FISH, CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY-FISH, ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES, or SEA FLOWERS, PARROT FISH, GROUPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, Wax Figures, and near a million other wonders.

Admission, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

TWENTY-FIRST SEASON, 1862–1863.

The Board of Directors respectfully informs the members and the public, that the concerts and rehearsals of the season will take place at Irving Hall.

FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M.

For subscription, apply in the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, and Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway, or L. SPIER, Secretary, at the time of rehearsal.

By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI is now on exhibition EVERY EVENING in Brooklyn, Court-st., opposite City Hall. Full and delighted audiences. Citizens of New-York, note the fact.

SPORTING.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND.

TWO GREAT TROTS. SIMMONS' STALLION AGAIN.

On Tuesday and Wednesday next there will be great Trots on the Fashion Course. Simmons' Brown Stallion, Robert Fillingham, who beat Ethan Allen, is matched for Wednesday, Oct. 8, against the black gelding General Butler, mile heats, three in five, for $1,000 a side, the stallion in harness, Butler under saddle. A great race will be had, and much better time than in the race with Ethan Allen, is sure to be made.

HENRY CLAY AND SHEPHERD F. KNAPP.

On Tuesday, Oct. 7, there is a great stallion race; mile heats, three in five. Hiram Woodruff's s. s. Shepherd F. Knapp, in harness; D. Tallman's br. s. Henry Clay, wagon and driver, [illegible] Much money is bet upon this race, and it is sure to be a good one.

On Wednesday there will be a special train from Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M., beside the regular train. Boats from James-slip and 34th-st. connect.

JOSEPH GROCKERON, Manager.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 204 5th-av., New-York. No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 4.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.

Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Circulars of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 205 EIGHTH-AV.—Classes are now forming on MONDAY and THURSDAY—afternoon and evening. Pupils may commence at any time. N. B.—Private or country classes attended. Call for circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 50 West 14th-st., opens SATURDAY, Oct. 11. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars, for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-Fortes, Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other manufacturers. Our personal attention is given to the construction, the improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS'

NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG PIANO-FORTES

Are now universally acknowledged to be the best Pianos made. They are superb, and no mistake. On sale at wholesale and retail, at their new warerooms, NO. 759 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Their cottage Pianos cannot be beat the world over. We say all the best dealers of the country. Every instrument warranted for five years.

NEW PIANOS TO LET.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6½ octave, $135. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PAT-ENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMO-NIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS (First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $150 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKERS' STOCK COMPANY, NO. 88 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class, overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

NEW MUSIC.—"MOTHER'S LOVE IS TRUE" and "Flora Lyle," two charming songs by H. BULLES. Sung nightly, with great applause, at Christy's and Bryant's Minstrels. Price 25 cents each, mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

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TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, JR., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE. FANCY GOODS, &c.

On MONDAY, Oct. 6, at 11 o'clock, AT THE SALESROOMS, No. 489 BROADWAY.

Comprising a large stock of fancy goods, viz.: [illegible] meerschaum pipes, cigar tubes, umbrella and cane handles, Malacca and bamboo canes, carved ivory, bookhorn, fancy wood, and other articles in great variety, being the entire balance of stock of Henry Rhode, and removed from his store. By order, JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

ANDREW L. BYRNE, Deputy.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

H. C. SCRIBNER will sell on Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M. at his gallery adjoining salesroom, No. 111 Nassau-st., a large collection of OIL PAINTINGS by the best American Artists contributed by themselves for this sale. The above sale was postponed from 3d Oct. on account of the inclemency of the weather.

The above Paintings are now on exhibition with catalogue.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF READY MADE CLOTHING AND PIECE GOODS.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell, on MONDAY, Oct. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 22 Bowery, a large stock as above, comprising black cloth, beaver, piled and petersham frock [illegible] business and overcoats; doeskin cloth, cassimere and satinet pants; silk, satin, velvet and valencia vests. Also, piece goods—cloths, cassimeres, pilots, beavers, [illegible] linings, alpaccas, [illegible] By order of the Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

[illegible] TUESDAY, OCT. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Merchants' Exchange [illegible] [illegible] for cash, without reserve [illegible] in partition [illegible] Real estate, No. 25 3d-st., [illegible] to the highest bidder.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS NO [illegible] advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at [illegible] [illegible] CHALEY & ELLIOTT, [illegible]

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Capture of a Company of the Fifty-Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment.

A Rebel Encampment Captured in Return.

Artillery, Wagons, Horses and Mules Brought Away.

Cordial Congratulatory Letter From Gen. Halleck to Gen. McClellan.

HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, Oct. 5.

A company of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, who were guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (Bridge at Paw Paw), about half way between Martinsburg and Cumberland, were yesterday attacked by a rebel force and all taken prisoners.

A fine military lady, under Gen. AVERELL, has been met after the retreating enemy.

Yesterday Lieut.-Col. COMSTOCK, of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, was the recipient of a handsome military sword. The donor was Col. Wm. B. ARMY, Volunteer Aid to the General during the campaign on the Peninsula.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan, Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your report of yesterday, giving the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, has been received and submitted to the President. They were not only hard-fought battles, but well-earned and decided victories.

The valor and endurance of your army in the several conflicts which terminated in the expulsion of the enemy from the loyal State of Maryland, are creditable alike to the troops and to the officers who commanded them.

A grateful country, while mourning the lamented dead, must not be unmindful of the honors due to the living. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS—STRAGGLERS AND FILLAGERS.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 159.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, Md., Oct. 1, 1862.

Notwithstanding the frequent orders that have been issued from these headquarters with regard to stragglers and fillagers, the Commanding General regrets to be obliged to again call the attention of corps and other commanders to this subject, and to impress upon them the absolute necessity of holding the different commanders responsible for the direct and flagrant violation of orders.

We are now occupying a country inhabited by a loyal population, who look to see the preservation of order and discipline, instead of suffering war upon its fair fields by small parties, lawlessly depredating upon their property. Armed parties will be sent out daily from all the different corps in this army, to arrest all officers and soldiers who are absent from the limits of their camps without written permission from corps, division, or brigade commanders. All persons so arrested will be sent the same day to the Provost-Marshal-General, at these headquarters, who will, until further orders, send them under a guard to Harper's Ferry, there to be kept at work on the defences of that place.

In order that the requirements of this order may be perfectly understood by all concerned, corps commanders will, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of this order, furnish evidence to the Commanding General through the Assistant Adjutant-General at these headquarters.

The Commanding General is resolved to put a stop to the pernicious and criminal practices referred to by the order of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.

C. WILLIAMS, Assistant-General.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE ANTIETAM.

The Wounded—Who may be Removed to their Homes—Improved Condition—Efforts of the Sanitary Commission—Singing to the Wounded—Death of Gen. Rodman—Total Losses in the Ninth Army Corps.

AMERICAN HOUSE HOTEL, HAGERSTOWN, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

The weather continues most favorable for the wounded, and for their removal from the various field hospitals to Frederick, Baltimore, and Washington. Those who have hitherto been more or less prostrated are rallying daily. Those persons who are capable of being removed have already been sent forward, which leaves more room, and gives opportunity for better attention to the remainder, whose wounds are of a character to forbid their being transported even short stages. Many who are permanently disabled have been called for by their friends, and are already enjoying the tender cares of home, or are on their way hither.

There has been a disposition manifested by the Medical Department to relax, to a certain degree, the rigid rules touching the release of the wounded from present service; but the pressure has been so great, and the difficulties so many, of deciding between the urgency of friends to secure the home care of the wounded, and the claims of the service, that the thing has very had to be drawn somewhere. It has doubtless been decided, I understand, that mere flesh wounds do not entitle the patient to the privileges of going home, for the necessary, these minor injuries are of a character to confer them permanently, or for a long period, the ability to do duty, or death is the result, to be removed. The existing fine weather is being improved to get all the wounded in as comfortable quarters as possible. But where there are such a multitude, continually claiming the tenderest care, it must be that much suffering will exist even under the best regulated system of care and treatment.

Dr. MOTT, of the British Army, who figured creditably in the War of the Crimea, and who has recently been over our battle fields and through the hospitals, states that no army wounded were personally and better cared for, as in his extended tour care has been since the late battles. The prompt, judicious and extensive system of relief of the Sanitary Commission, in contributing to this result, can scarcely be overestimated. Blankets, shirts and drawers were, only yesterday, distributed in the hospitals near the field and elsewhere, and trains of wagons are constantly arriving from Washington with needful supplies. Miss GRAVES, a niece of Dr. WAY, of Massachusetts, deserves mention for her devotion to the wounded on the late battle fields. She has been a very angel of goodness to the soldiers where she has visited, and her presence and conversation seem to inspire new life and courage wherever she goes. At the widow MEYNARD'S hospital, containing some two hundred wounded, after passing among and comforting the sufferers, she expressed a desire that she would sing to them. Miss G. instantly complied, and sang with indomitable spirit the "Star Spangled Banner." The effect on these wounded soldiers was almost inspiring. They clapped their hands and manifested the greatest pleasure. One poor fellow, who had lost a hand, cried out: "I cannot clap, Miss but I can praise!" and suiting the action to the word, shook his wounded stump vigorously. He died in

[illegible]

[illegible] Harper's Ferry. In a day or two, our supplies for the army, which heretofore have been transported all the way from Frederick, will be coming by canal to the very spot where they are required.

Gen. REMBRANDT died of his wound this morning, and his remains will be sent immediately to Rhode Island in charge of his friends.

Gen. HAYMAN remains, in very much the usual condition, at a house near the battle-field on which he received his wound.

The following is a final and correct list of losses in Gen. SUMNER'S Corps in the two late engagements:

CASUALTIES IN THE NINTH ARMY CORPS, SEPT. 14, 1862.

	General.	Killed.	Wo'd.	Killed.	Wo'd.	Mis'g.
First Division—Gen. O. B. Willcox, commanding	4	5	39	208		
Second Division—Gen. S. D. Sturgis, commanding	1	4	9	112	30	
Third Division—Col. E. Harland, commanding			2	32		
Kanawha Division—Col. E. P. Scammon, commanding	2	12	60	240		
Sept. 17—First Division	1	20	41	224	7	
Sept. 17—Second Division	7	28	132	469	12	
Sept. 17—Third Division	8	40	112	143	76	
Sept. 17—Kanawha Division	5	1	33	146	22	
Totals	29	111	429	1397	149	

Total in killed, wounded and missing in the Ninth Army Corps, in the battles of South Mountain and of Antietam, 2,154. E. S.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Visit of the President to Harper's Ferry—What Does it Mean?

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

The President of the United States arrived here yesterday afternoon, in a special train, at 1½ o'clock, accompanied by Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff, and J. W. GARRETT, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From the cars at Sandy Hook Mr. LINCOLN proceeded in a two-horse ambulance to the headquarters of Gen. SUMNER on Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, where he met Gen. McCLELLAN and Gen. SUMNER, the latter remaining but for a moment to salute the President, and then retiring. The Presidential party dined at Gen. SUMNER'S, and remained there until 4½, the troops of SUMNER'S corps being meanwhile ordered to form into line, to be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief. The review was delayed somewhat by a thunder-storm, which arose at 4 o'clock, and continued half an hour. When the rain had cleared away, the President passed along the lines, accompanied by Gen. McCLELLAN, Gen. SUMNER, Gen. McCLERNAND and other officers of the army. Everywhere they were received with the utmost enthusiasm, the men shouting themselves hoarse as usual, with cheers for "Old Abe," and "Little Mac," who divided the honors of the day with the Chief Magistrate. A salute was also fired from one of the batteries as the Presidential party emerged from the headquarters of Gen. SUMNER.

The passage of Mr. LINCOLN from the cars through Harper's Ferry excited no enthusiasm, for the very good reason that not a man along the road was aware that the rude canvas-covered vehicle that passed them by the way bore the Chief Magistrate of the Republic among those that crowded its seats. Though the President's face is familiar to me, I passed him near the depot without the slightest idea of his presence.

Of some of the probable objects of the President's visit here, it is best not to speak. Among the reasons he had for coming was, doubtless, the wish to inform himself by personal inspection of the character and extent of the recent campaign in Maryland, as well as of the present condition of our army, which has been rejuvenated and reorganized since the last inspected it at Harrison's Landing. How many of the brave men who welcomed him there have since gone to their home, or dashed by their wounds, have ceased to do battle for the Republic! But the voices that saluted him to-day with their shouts, gave him the assurance that other hands have taken up the work, and will carry it forward with equal earnestness and self-sacrifice.

I know not what reflections occupied the mind of Mr. LINCOLN, as he passed by the battle-scarred ensigns that met him on every hand, and looked upon those regiments, with but the decimal part remaining, under the command of Captains or Majors. They could not but recall to me the experience the Army of the Potomac has passed through since the days of these Presidential reviews before Washington, when the great anaconda was gathering its folds for the spring. Where are the men who then shouted for the Union? A handful only of veterans stand in the ranks to-day, as their representatives, and men were occupying their places, ready to follow their fate if the country demanded it.

Wednesday night was spent by the President at Gen. SUMNER'S headquarters, and by nine o'clock this (Thursday) morning he was again in the saddle for a visit to Loudon Heights, where the troops were drawn up in line to receive him with their shouts and the salves of artillery. Among those who accompanied him on this excursion were Gen. SUMNER and Staff, Gen. HANCOCK, Gen. GRAY, Gen. MEAGHER, and Gen. GORMAN. A still larger number of generals were in the train of the President than on the day before—Gen. McCLERNAND, Gen. FRENCH, and others besides those above mentioned.

On his return from the Heights, Mr. LINCOLN went to the headquarters of Gen. McCLELLAN, where he is at the time of writing this. I do not venture any speculations as to the purpose of his visit, except the suggestion already made as to the most obvious reason of his coming. It is not impossible that, apart from weightier reasons, even the President may be moved by the curiosity which influence other people to visit famous localities. PIERREPONT.

GEN. MORGAN'S RETREAT.

Arrival of the Cumberland Gap Army at Greenupsburgh, on the Ohio—The Hardships of the March, &c.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 4.

Reliable information reached this city last night of the arrival of Gen. G. W. MORGAN at Greenupsburgh, Ky., on the Ohio River. Greenupsburgh is about fifteen miles above Portsmouth, and as any map will show, is the point within easiest reach of Gen. MORGAN, provided he can strike the river above Maysville.

Gen. MORGAN left Cumberland Gap on the night of the 17th of September, the force of the rebel Gen. STEVENSON being at that time within three miles of his front—that is to say, south. He was apparently completely cut off from the Ohio by the forces of BRAGG, KIRBY SMITH, JOHN MORGAN and MARSHALL. Gen. MORGAN left the Gap amid the explosion of mines and magazines, lighted by the blaze of the storehouses of the Commissary and Quartermaster. The rebel commander, STEVENSON, was entirely surprised. At 5 o'clock on the evening of the 17th, (a few hours before the evacuation,) Gen. MORGAN sent official communications to STEVENSON, and the officers of the two armies remained in friendly chat, under the flag of truce, for more than a hour. All the guns at the Gap were brought away except four 20-pound Parrots, which were too heavy for transportation. The trunnions were knocked off.

During the march northward our army was constantly enveloped by the enemy's cavalry—at first by STEVENSON'S men, and then by JOHN H. MORGAN and his gang. Our MORGAN maintained the offensive throughout, and on one occasion marched twenty-four successive hours. Three nights in succession the rebel MORGAN'S men were driven from their supper. The rebel MORGAN first assailed the rear of our force, but changed his tactics, passing to the front, and blockading the roads and destroying subsistence. For a period of three days our troops had no water but that found in stagnant pools, and the quantity thus found was very small. Hungry

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RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Sermon by Bishop Cummins.

There is a very large number of clergymen now in the City, in attendance upon the deliberations of the Episcopal Convention. The natural desire on the part of our citizens to hear them induced several of the Bishops to preach in our churches yesterday, and we herewith give brief sketches of their sermons.

Sermon by the Rev. Doctor James Craig, of Louisville, Ky.

Rev. Dr. CRAIG preached yesterday morning, in the Church of St. Thomas, from the following text: *St. John xvii., 1. Then said he unto the disciples, It is impossible but that offences will come.*

The preacher showed that pain and misery, our traditions and disappointment, are as necessary to the highest estate of man as food and raiment for their mere existence. Long continued prosperity produces that pride which goes before a fall, because it precipitates its subject into a deep abyss of folly.

This principle has operated with powerful effect upon the fortunes and the destiny of nations, of religion, and of every interest of mankind. This universal principle is the underlying cause of the terrible calamities which have fallen upon our country. The wantonness of unparalleled national prosperity had overflowed in every form of self-will, presumptuous folly, ungodliness and crime. And these have brought their correcting chastisements—correcting and healthful—if sufficient sense and virtue remain so to understand and receive the appalling incidents of our passing history, but crushing and destroying utterly, if we have sunk below the capacity for national reformation.

The same universal principle produced the assault upon religion, the foundation of all civilization. Recently, the wanton spirit of intellectual wealth has overflowed in the sacred courts. The very ministers of religion have become its assailants. Nothing new in the recent attack of an association of English clerics, but its source.

But a recent work distinguished for its novelty, its boldness and its laborious ingenuity—the writer an exemplification of the rule, of large fortune, high culture, active intellect and vast capacity for labor, the favored possessor of the varied wealth which the highest Christian civilization could bestow—in the wantonness of these ample endowments conceived a strange, passionate, and inconceivable hate against that religion which was the primal fount whence all his richest of mind, body, and estate proceeded. Under the hallucination of this passion he conceived the idea that religion had been the great obstructor of the world's progress, and the chief enemy of the human race. And he enthusiastically devoted all his powers, his learning, and his industry to the construction of a gigantic historical argument, with materials drawn with untiring research from all past history, from all the sciences, and from every kingdom of nature, to establish this proposition. Many elements of this undertaking conspired to give it a large degree of success and popularity. The same cause which had operated upon this gentleman had produced quite a large and influential class of persons predisposed to receive his conclusions. Any novel and startling proposition, when urged with enthusiasm, will take with yet another class of minds of which the history of all impostures is an abundant proof. The learning and ingenuity of the argument placed its fallacy quite beyond the reach of a very large class of well educated readers. By a careful selection of his facts, and by presenting them in an imposing array in number, and in the large sweep of multifarious research from which they are derived, this author seems to many to have proved his double proposition that religion and its ministers have been the great barriers to the world's improvement, and that *intellectual* knowledge, as contradistinguished from moral and religious knowledge, has been the only civilizer.

It is shown, that this attempted distinction between intellectual knowledge and moral and religious truth is utterly unphilosophical. If physical sciences can exercise this beneficent effect upon man and upon society, all real knowledge must contribute to the same effect. If a knowledge of the relations of carbonic acid to lime or magnesia, is an element of civilization and progress, the knowledge of the relations of men to each other, and of the foundation of social order, would at least be an appreciable element in the same direction. Putting out of the question the quality of Christian knowledge as giving to men elevated views of their origin, nature and destiny, and looking at it simply as so much knowledge of relations, and we see at once that the proposition, in its exclusiveness, falls. In the very nature of the proposition itself, physical science cannot be the only civilizer. Moral science, social science, religious science, are all so much knowledge, and consequently, by the essential nature and reason of the case, and of this very proposition, appreciable elements in the advancement and civilization of the world. When we turn to facts we will find that this, a prior conclusion from the nature of the proposition, is abundantly confirmed, and the true philosophy of human progress appears; and the source of the fallacy of this argument likewise becomes apparent. Every branch of knowledge is an element of civilization and progress, and it is the *concurrence* of them all which both produces and exhibits the greatest amount and rate of progress. Now, as religious and moral truth were more essential to the very existence of society, they were first; and it was by their influence as the leaven of humanity, that all other knowledge was originated.

Moral and religious truth being first, they had to educate the human mind up to a capacity for the physical sciences. But how came unlettered barbarians, incapable of even conceiving of physical science, in possession of the unknowable sciences of moral and religious truth? The fancy that they, by an exhaustive analysis of man and his relations, could have discovered it, and expressed it in the most perfect form, is most absurd. It was, therefore, *an necessitate rei*, heaven-given, to be the starting point—the quickening power—of all human progress.

This moral and religious truth the same always, as Mr. BUCKLE truly affirms. The external, objective religion, as revealed, remains unaltered, only the subjective, practical religion, has improved with the increasing cultivation of the race. And to this day the old religion, in its old. Divinely imposed forms, meets and corresponds with the highest and furthest reach of human progress and development. And instead of needing any improvement, yet this old religion still demands a perfection which has never been attained, and points to a condition of human happiness and elevation far beyond the imaginings of the most advanced of modern dreamers and reformers.

The Rev. Doctor spoke to a much greater length than above, but want of space forbids the printing.

Sermon by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, worship was held at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street.

The Reverend gentleman selected no text for his discourse, which he opened with the announcement that his entire theme would be the condition of the Missions of the Church in the Far West. It was his profound belief that whoever grasps the Saviour's hand will hold out his own other hand to help a suffering, falling brother. In this respect, indeed, one touch of nature—of the loftier, purer, Christian nature, makes all mankind akin. Hence, he felt that Christians now heeding him would take an interest in hearing of their brethren on the distant border. No person not familiar with the manners of the Great West, and only accustomed to the refinements of life at the East, could form any idea of what the missionary must encounter there. Already the noted prophecy of BERKELEY was accomplished; "Westward the *star of Empire" had already taken its way.* And all that vast region which has now to exercise so decided an influence over the fate of the Republic is soon to become a mighty power on the side of God or of Satan. Which shall it be? Only seven years ago there stood on the borders of a vast prairie in Minnesota, never tracked before by any save the wild Indian hunter, a little village which this year had sent away more than one and a half million bushels of grain! And this material progress was the rule throughout the entire region. The wonderful rapidity of every change out there for good or for evil had no parallel at the East. Everything moved with giant strides, and if the Church of Christ do not now possess and occupy this tremendous field irreligion will. But, in order to achieve the triumph of the Church, the missionary must wrestle hand to hand with evil; he must go personally among the people, passing in and out, from the field to the cabin and from the cabin to the forest, with a warm earnestness, speaking from his heart to their hearts. Where this was done, the fruits of grace were immediate and surprising.

At little border towns and out of the way settlements, hundreds of miles from large centres, he had held services in dimly lighted rooms, in poor log cabins, where many of the people had come long days' journeys to be present. It was not amid the swelling anthem of voices trained and attuned to psalmody, nor to the sound of noble organs, seeming almost to waft the soul on high, that these humble Christians had to kneel before the Throne of Grace, but amid care, toil, and privation. The Rev. Bishop here narrated some touching anecdotes of fathers bringing their children twenty and thirty miles, in wagons drawn by slow ox-teams, to be baptized or confirmed, vividly portraying the devotion, fervor, and docility of the Western people, and their love for the Church when properly approached. In one who thus came to him from a distance, and in whose cabin he afterwards held divine service, he discovered a once noted New-York wholesale merchant who had been, also, a warden of one of the City parishes. How often in these scenes had he mingled his tears with the tears of these people, and how happy he was in his ministrations, to behold the fidelity of the poor Western missionaries travelling on foot through the almost pathless forests and prairies, pinched by poverty, exposed to every danger and every hardship, yet never murmuring nor halting in their labors. Every place of worship in his diocese was a free church, and yet, with the same force that existed there two years ago, thirty new places of devotion had been opened and twenty heathen men had been reached for the Church.

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AMUSEMENTS.

The old comedies are all popular in their way, but it is evident the public does not like them for their own sake so much as for the sake of seeing how well they could be played by Mr. WALLACK'S company. Accordingly as we two these elsewhere have said, in Shakspere dramas, and Mr. WALLACK again demonstrated, without further risk of comparison, the interest of the field which they afford for the display of strongly characterized acting. At WALLACK'S at least any piece is rendered enjoyable by the positive ability with which it is performed. Even the slowest example of the fossil standard-drama can be galvanized by Mrs. HEAT, Mrs. VEZIN, Miss GARRON, Miss HUNTINGTON, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. FISHER, Mr. GRAHAME and Mr. LESTER WALLACK into livelinesses and temporary brilliancy; and there are pieces of ancient origin, beside, which possess a good deal of inherent vitality. Other pieces, not new, but comparatively modern, (of the "standard" class, though,) have attractions of their own; yet the public cannot be induced to regard them with favor, except when they are presented by Mr. WALLACK, with the completeness which he alone, of all managers, seems able to achieve and maintain. This fact has been proved, beyond dispute since the commencement of the present season, and, in all probability, the question will not be very soon agitated again. To a great many people novelty would not be unacceptable, if for no other reason than that of affording the admirable performers just named opportunities of appearing in original parts; but Mr. WALLACK cannot be expected to go to the trouble and expense of putting fresh pieces on the stage when those he has in stock are sufficient to fill his theatre every night. He indicates the preparation of something new, it is true, and we shall no doubt know what it is all in good time. For a week or two longer, however, a continuance of the old comedies is announced, and large enough audiences will be thereby induced to warrant their repetition. This evening "A Cure for the Heartache" will be given; to-morrow, "She Stoops to Conquer;" Wednesday, "Money;" Thursday, "Love and Money," and Friday, "The Road to Ruin."

Fortunate as theatrical speculation has ever been at Niblo's, it never gave token of more palpable prosperity than now. Speculation, indeed, is hardly the word picture Mr. FORREST is concerned. An engagement of Mr. FORREST is to a manager a mere matter of calculation, almost mathematical in its certain simplicity. Given how much the house will hold, and a minute of the great tragedian's terms, and the whole affair is settled. Whatever can be packed into the house, representing tickets of admission, is, after deducting those terms, so much to the good of current expenses and profit. Whatever Mr. FORREST may play, unless the clerk of the weather happen to be on an unprecedented rampage, every seat is sure to be occupied; and not for a few nights only, but for just so long as he can be induced to continue his performances. All though last week Mr. FORREST gave us *Lear*, and Niblo's was crowded in every available corner. This week he varies the round of his characters, but the result will be the same. On the nights when Mr. FORREST does not appear Niblo's is likewise liberally patronized; for Mr. HACKETT is in his way, quite as much of a representative man and actor. His *Falstaff* has become a tradition of the stage in his own lifetime, and the public dearly loves traditions. It is an unquestionable treat to behold two such artists as Mr. HACKETT and Miss WEST play *Falstaff* and *Mrs. Quickly*, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," particularly when as well supported as they are by Mr. BURWELL, Mr. MARSH, Madame POMET and Mrs. GLADSTANE. To-morrow Mr. HACKETT does *Falstaff* in "The First Part of Henry the Fourth," with Mr. WHEATLEY as *Prince Hal*, Mr. SOMERVILLE as *Hotspur*, Mr. MARSH as *Falstaff*, Miss WEST as *Mrs. Quickly*, and Mrs. GLADSTANE as *Lady Percy*. This evening Mr. FORREST plays *Virginius*.

Legitimate drama at the Winter Garden finds equal favor with the same species of entertainment at Niblo's. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, young as he is, has rallied around him the suffrages of no inconsiderable portion of the play-going community. He is looked upon by many persons shrewd in the analysis of histrionic genius as the coming man, destined, at no very distant period, to wear the unsceptered crown of tragic supremacy. He is undoubtedly an actor of extraordinary promise; one with whom nature has dealt bountifully, endowing him with a handsome person, a marvelously expressive face, a bright and discriminating intelligence, and, more than all, with a sympathetic power of magnetism which, spite of flagrant faults, disarms criticism and renders him at times quite irresistible. The impression he creates is not unmixed with doubt as to whether or no this sympathetic faculty smooths over deficiencies which might justly be treated with severity; but it cannot be denied that the impression, on the whole, is one of enthusiastic admiration, impulsively yielded to by nearly all who witness his delineations. His *Hamlet* has given rise to some shades of difference in opinion, but he can count upon an overwhelming majority in his behalf; even those who object to some of his "readings" admitting that the interpretations he puts on doubtful passages are capable of plausible defence. Few exceptions can be taken to his rendering of *Othello*. Indeed some points of the character are more rationally and naturally presented by him than by any other actor of the day. Mr. BOOTH this evening appears in JOHN HOWARD PAYNE'S tragedy of "Brutus."

At the Museum, BOUCICAULT'S drama of "Victorine" will be produced to-day, and is announced for every afternoon and evening through the week. It is a very charming piece, and can be very effectively played by the excellent company engaged to do the dramatic part of Mr. BARNUM'S varied scheme of entertainment.

Cremorne Garden is still the centre of attraction for an immense number of amusement seekers. Mr. NIXON keeps up an unfailing supply of first-class novelty and meets the due reward of enterprise and energy. He is going to revive the pantomime of "Cinderella" for the delight of the juveniles who crowd Cremorne every afternoon. This evening Señorita CUBAS takes a benefit and makes her last appearance for the present. "The French Spy" will be given, with CUBAS in three characters, several dances and a broadsword combat.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S pleasant little hall of Ethiopian minstrelsy is unmistakably regarded as the best place of its kind in the City. It is always well attended, and the programme of entertainment offered there can scarcely be surpassed.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF, at Dodworth's Hall, *to-morrow evening, reads selections from Cosette* the first book of VICTOR HUGO'S famous romance *Les Miserables*. He will also give some humorous scenes from some of CHARLES DICKENS' stories.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S second concert, at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening, was a repetition, as regards attractiveness and success, of his previous concert on Thursday. With the fashionable world, GOTTSCHALK'S concerts are, in default of opera, the musical events of the season.

News has been received from Australia of Mr. JOHNNY JEFFERSON. He is playing in Melbourne to audiences such as have never before been known to gather there. Every seat in the theatre is taken ten or twelve days in advance, and what Mr. JEFFERSON is going to play has to be advertised about a month ahead. Mr. JEFFERSON will not be back to New-York in less than a year.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 3.

Arrived, ships *Rattler* and *Christopher Hall*, from New-York.

Also arrived, ship *Lotus*, with Hong Kong dates to Aug. 11.

By the overland mail we have New-York dates of Sept. 11. The papers here publish a list of the passengers who sailed in the steamer on that day for California.

Advices from Honolulu are to the 13th of September. Prince ALFRED, the infant son of the King, died at the latter place in August.

The Hawaiian Minister resigned on the 16th of August, in consequence of a vote of the Representatives expressing want of confidence in Gaspe, the Minister of Finance.

The Horticultural Exhibition continued to excite much attention. The receipts this year are estimated at £20,000.

The first whaler of the season, a French ship, arrived at Honolulu on the 5th of September, from Kodiak, with but a poor report.

The British steam frigate Reggione left Hong-

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 5.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Connecticut, Hewitt, Washington, E. N. 36 hours, in ballast to D. B. Tompkins.

Steam transport Thomas, Sparks, Fortress Monroe, Washington, D. C., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steam transport Thomas, Wilson, Washington, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Bark Isaac Wallace, Blanton, Washington, D. C., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Raritan, Sleeper, Trenton, N. J., with mdse to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse to Jos. Rymer.

Bark Linda Stewart, Beale, Rio Janeiro, 24 days, with coffee to Jonathan Thorne.

Bark Zenas Coffin, Smith, Aspinwall, 9 days, in ballast to Blackman & Co.

Schr. Abby Brewster, (of Camden, Me.) Cook, Vera Cruz, Mexico, 28 days, with mahogany to Pickersgill & Sons.

Sld. in co. with schr. Clifton, for New-York.

Schr. Thomas J. Corson, Corson, Cuba, 10 days, with mdse to Wm. F. Coggeshall.

Schr. Moses Van Hosen, Van Hosen, Alexandria, 4 days, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Statesman, Holmes, Yorktown, 4 days, in ballast to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Thomas Lynch, Dewey, Washington, D. C., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Schr. D. C. Higgins, Matthews, Alexandria, 4 days, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Schr. C. H. Hale, Perry, Stonington, for Philadelphia, Coal.

Schr. Westford, Hopkins, Bangor, via Boston, with lumber to E. F. Bunk & Co.

Schr. Minnie Cobb, Averill, Bangor, via Boston, with lumber to E. F. Bunk & Co.

Schr. Evelyn, Falmer, Alexandria, in ballast.

Schr. Rival, Wood, Fairhaven, in ballast.

Schr. Robert Bruce, Virginia, 6 days, with mdse.

Sloop Commerce, Coles, Rockland, Me., with lime.

BELOW—Ship Gladiator, from Rio Janeiro.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Departed, Sunr.

A. Crandall—ship, Ireland, Sept. 20, lat 40 20, lon 73 50.

Charlemagne, Wyman, from Boston for Cuba, Sept. 20, lat 24 20, lon 74.

Commodore—bark, of Glasgow, Brown, Sept. 1, off Island, Sept. 1, lat 17 30 S., lon 11.

Mary A. Hillman—bark, from New-Orleans for Boston, Sept. 26, lat 34, lon 76.

Foreign Ports.

At Fayal, Sept. 20, Mediterranean, Pendleton, for New-York, sailing.

(Per cable.)

Arrived from New-York—Sultana and Cecilia, Gloucester; Zenaro, Fedeno and Ariadne, Malta; Helm.

Arrived from Naples—Spirit of the Wind, at Leghorn.

WINDS, STOMACH AND BOWELS PURIFY THE AIR.

The excitation produced in the body by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS purify the blood of every impurity, invigorate by their use, and a high condition of health is attained. And what they are to humanity in health, they are to the sick, no cure or alleviation required when these pills are used.

STRONG EVIDENCE.

On the day of the arrival of Gen. Garibaldi, I was in New-York, Aug. 30, 1862, I had the great pleasure of seeing Mr. Riles at my office. He is now quite well, and will be pleased to testify as to the good effect of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, when an unsuccessful case with the doctors for years.

CURE OF DISPEPSIA OF TEN YEARS STANDING.

BEDFORD, Kings County, L. I., Monday, 1862.

DEAR.—This is to certify that I was taken ill in the season of the cholera, in the year 1849, and continued from that time until the spring of 1861, during which time I was severely troubled with dyspepsia, and all its various train of symptoms became extremely exhausted, nervous, and prostrated with suffering, so that life itself seemed a burden to me. I was induced to try HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, applied to a number of the most eminent physicians, who prescribed for me; and many times I took doses of medicine that I took, but without avail. At last I resolved to dispense. The idea of taking the medicine of physicians any longer was useless, and I was induced to try HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. My friends became astonished at the rapidity with which I improved, and I was induced to try BRANDRETH'S PILLS, thinking that they had derived great benefit from their use. At last I was tempted to give them a trial; and it is but just to say that, after using them a short time, I began to improve, and soon was entirely restored to health; and now I am a daily I owe to the world and to Dr. Brandreth for making this public acknowledgment. M. PILLS.

GET NEW STYLE.

Sold at No. 4 Cedar-street, and

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

No. 244 Canal-st.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE." And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

The above Sauce is both improved and recommended for soup, gravy, or with fish, flesh, game, fowl, adding flavor and zest to taste.

For sale by Grocers and Provision generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York, Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of counterfeits.

A PURE TOBACCO.

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

GOODWIN'S

FREE

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all jobbers and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, Nos. 202 and 204 Water-st.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS CHEAP FOR CASH.

THOMAS E. AGNEW, No. 240 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, is now selling to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocers in New-York. Parties should buy their winter stock before prices get too high, and save their money by buying from T. E. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free. N.B.—Think of teas only 5 cents. 240 Greenwich-st.